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## Campaign under way

On Monday the parties move their election campaigns into top gear and *The Times* is poised to put it all into focus with news coverage, analysis and comment that will be comprehensive and authoritative.

The Spectrum Page starts a three-part analysis on the men who run each party leader's campaign - the men who help decide the dominant issues.

Jock Bruce-Gardyne, Barbara Castle and John Pardoe will each give their trenchant views of the battle as it develops. Geoffrey Smith provides daily analysis and comment, starting on Tuesday. David Watt will be giving his authoritative views on how the campaign is shaping up.

Every day, *The Times* will be providing the most intelligent guide to the election: profiling the key constituencies where results will be decisive, monitoring the leading campaigners' speeches, exposing and analysing all the issues, large and small. Plus Frank Johnson's own lighter reflections on the campaign.

## Home loan rate rise warning

Mr Gerald Kaufman, shadow environment secretary, yesterday accused the building societies of artificially holding down the mortgage rate until after the election. Earlier in the day the Building Societies Association said that a change in the rate before the election was unlikely. Page 11

## Peace challenge

Two Greenham Common peace women are taking their challenge to the polls by standing, in a "purely symbolic" way, against the Prime Minister. In her Finchley and Barnet seat, and the Secretary of State for Defence, in his Henley constituency. Page 2

## Gun runners

Three Irishmen, Gabriel Megahy, Colm Meehan, and Eamon Meehan and an American, Andrew Duggan, were found guilty by a New York court of running guns to the IRA Provisionals. They face jail sentences of up to 35 years each.

## Marbles fight

A campaign by Miss Melina Mercouri, the Greek Minister of Culture, for the return of the Elgin Marbles, has been endorsed by the Athens Cabinet and a formal claim will be lodged. Page 5

## Drought plague

Drought continues to plague the Third World. In southern India reservoirs are running dry as the monsoon fails for the third year. But in Ethiopia food aid is getting through. Page 6 and back page

## Dacre explains

Lord Dacre reflects on the muddle and misinformation that surrounded the "discovery" of the forged Hitler diaries. Page 8

## Merger setback

The Reading chairman, Frank Waller, and two directors who had supported Robert Maxwell's proposed merger of Oxford United and Reading football clubs, have resigned. A merger now seems most unlikely. Page 18

## Saturday

In today's edition of *Saturday*, Stewart Tendler casts an eye on the growing pastime of fly fishing. Also included in the eight-page arts and leisure section are travel articles on Egypt, the new Disney fantasy world and on Tuscany; the Duke of Edinburgh's design awards; drink on summer wines; family life in Windsor and news of the forthcoming week's events in the arts.

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Letters: On Solzhenitsyn, from Mr P Farr, and others; Service chaplains, from Capt C Ward, RN; Planning, from Mr P J Purton  
Leading articles: Top salaries; Russia and Syria; Spies and Civil Service  
Features, page 8  
Sir Richard Attenborough replies to criticism of *Gandhi*; David Butler on how TV could tip the election balance  
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# CND chief comes under attack from papal envoy

By Clifford Longley and Nicholas Timmins

The Pope's representative in Britain has questioned the good faith of Mr Bruce Kent, general secretary of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND), saying that he may be deliberately serving Soviet interests.

The Apostolic Pro-Nuncio, Mr Bruno Heim, who has the status of an ambassador, said in a reply to letters from members of the public that those who campaign for unilateral disarmament may be "useful idiots", or blinkered idealists, or they may be "consciously sharing the Soviet aggressiveness and ideology".

Which of those possibilities applied "would have to be judged in individual cases even in that of Bruce Kent".

The terms of the letter were described by the Roman Catholic Bishop in East London, Mr Victor Guzzardi, as "hardly believable, in fact incredible". Another senior Roman Catholic churchman, who preferred not to be named, said it was "total rubbish".

Father Kieran Conry, Mr Heim's private secretary, said yesterday that the pro-nuncio was out of the country, and the letter expressed his personal views, not those of the Holy See. There had been no communication from the Pope concerning Mr Kent's position in CND at any time.

Nevertheless Cardinal Hume, Archbishop of Westminster, is said to regret deeply this attack on Mr Kent's integrity. He completely disagrees with it. The existence of the letter

was known in Archbishop's House, Westminster, and it explains why the cardinal stage-managed a public demonstration of good will towards Mr Kent last Monday.

At short notice, they each attended a reception in London for the visiting American bishop, Mr Thomas Gumbleton, and each made a short speech expressing their mutual respect. A source close to Cardinal Hume said: "That was our comment on the letter".

Embarrassment in the church is increased because a general election campaign is under way, with unilateralism as a key issue and Conservative propagandists making much the same charges against the CND as those made by Mr Heim.

His letter bears the date May 4, but his private secretary said it was still being sent out, with an extract from a statement on the morality of nuclear deter-



Mr Heim: Letter upsets his staff

rence made by the Pope last year.

The letter says that the pro-nuncio's own attitude is against unilateral nuclear disarmament, and points out that propaganda in favour of it in the West "is regarded with much favour in the East". The letter is written in the third person, although Father Conry confirmed that it was drafted by Mr Heim.

It continues: "Unilateralists, therefore, are carrying out a one-sided campaign, and it is clear which side it benefits most."

"Whether those doing so are consciously sharing the Soviet aggressiveness (sic) and ideology, or belong to the great number of the well-known 'useful idiots', or, again, are blinkered idealists would have to be judged in individual cases, even in that of Bruce Kent."

It appears to be no secret in church circles that some of Mr Heim's staff were most unhappy with the letter on the ground that the papal diplomatic service should not be seen to involve itself in national political controversies in such a way. One well placed churchman called it a "diplomatic gaffe".

Mr Heim is known to have been in correspondence with Mr Edward Leigh, who is a prospective Conservative candidate and a member of the Committee for Peace with Freedom, which is headed by Mr Winston Churchill, Conservative MP for Stretford.

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## Syria rejects peace terms for Lebanon

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

President Assad of Syria categorically refused yesterday to accept the present terms of the Israeli-Lebanese troop withdrawal proposals. He told the Lebanese Foreign Minister that the agreement - which provides for the departure of up to 25,000 Israeli soldiers but also for a token Israeli "security" presence in Southern Lebanon - "undermines Lebanon's sovereignty and independence, subjugates Lebanon to Israeli and imperialist dominance, and constitutes a grave danger to Syria's security".

The Lebanese Government fears that without a parallel Syrian withdrawal, the Israelis will move their troops back to the Awali river just north of Sidon and stay there, effectively partitioning Lebanon together with the Syrians.

Whether to cover such a limited withdrawal, or for some other, less predictable purpose, the Israelis sent a long convoy of tanks and armoured personnel carriers up from their border yesterday to the West Beirut perimeter.

Between Khalde at the southern end of the Beirut international airport and the ruined town of Damour, the Israelis had last night positioned 22 Merkava tanks and well over 60 tracked personnel carriers. At the same time, the three grey-painted tanks of Major Saad Haddad's pro-Israel private army were driven

away from their revetments guarding the Awali river bridge outside Sidon. It was unclear whether the Israelis were about to take over duties there, but a large number of Israeli troops carrying trucks moved through Sidon during the day.

President Assad's rejection, however, may not have been final. Mr Elie Salem, the Lebanese Foreign Minister, apparently came away from his talks in Damascus with the impression that the Syrians might become more amenable if they were to receive their own security guarantees in the Bekaa Valley and some sign from the Americans that the return of occupied Syrian Golan could be included in a revised version of President Reagan's peace plan for the Middle East.

It was probably not by chance that, as Mr Salem flew out of Damascus yesterday morning, Mr Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, arrived in the Syrian capital for talks on what the Syrians coyly referred to as "current events".

Mr Arafat was in fact discussing the terms on which his own guerrillas in Lebanon - who are positioned with the Syrians in the Bekaa and in the northern city of Tripoli - might be prepared to withdraw. The PLO has been demanding assurances from the Lebanese Government that the 400,000 or so Palestinian civilians in Lebanon should be protected from harassment or attack either by the Phalangist militia or by officers of the Lebanese Deuxieme Bureau.

Given the procrastination of the PLO when their evacuation from Beirut was under discussion last year, it could be several weeks - even months - before any coherent policy emerges.

The dominant question in Lebanon is how long the Israelis will be prepared to wait for some sign of movement by the Syrians and the PLO.

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Leading article, page 9

## Lava flow overwhelms Etna blast attempt

From Our Correspondent, Rome

Blasting to divert Mount Etna's lava flow away from inhabited areas, scheduled for yesterday afternoon, was postponed for several hours after the erupting volcano's lava overwhelmed the man-made barricade where the 50 explosive charges were to have been placed.

Fire brigades from the Catania area piled jets of water in an attempt to prevent the incandescent lava from invading the site. The aim was to blow open a 15-yard gap, leading along a specially dug channel into an uninhabited basin.

The operation, the first of its kind in a populated area, is

designed to remove any danger to three townships on Etna's southern slopes. It is under the direction of Mr Lennart Ahlsten, a Swedish explosives expert, and is being supervised by Signor Loris Fortuna, the Minister for Civil Defence.

At its nearest point lava from the eruption, which started on March 28, has got to within two miles of the village of Ragalna, at 3,300ft. Although the summit of Etna is just over 10,700ft, the main threat comes from a crater at about 7,050ft.

The funicular, an hotel, three restaurants, a forestry station and a number of houses have already been destroyed.

## Coal chief punched by miners

Miners kicked and punched the director of the National Coal Board in Scotland, Mr Albert Wheeler, yesterday after he had announced the closure of their pit.

About 200 men surged forward as Mr Wheeler left talks with the unions at Cardowan Colliery, Glasgow. He was forced against a wall and kicked and punched before being led to safety. But he was not seriously hurt.

Coal Board officials called for the police as Mr Wheeler expressed his disgust.

"We expected a reaction, but not quite like this. I cannot believe members of the mining community would act like this."

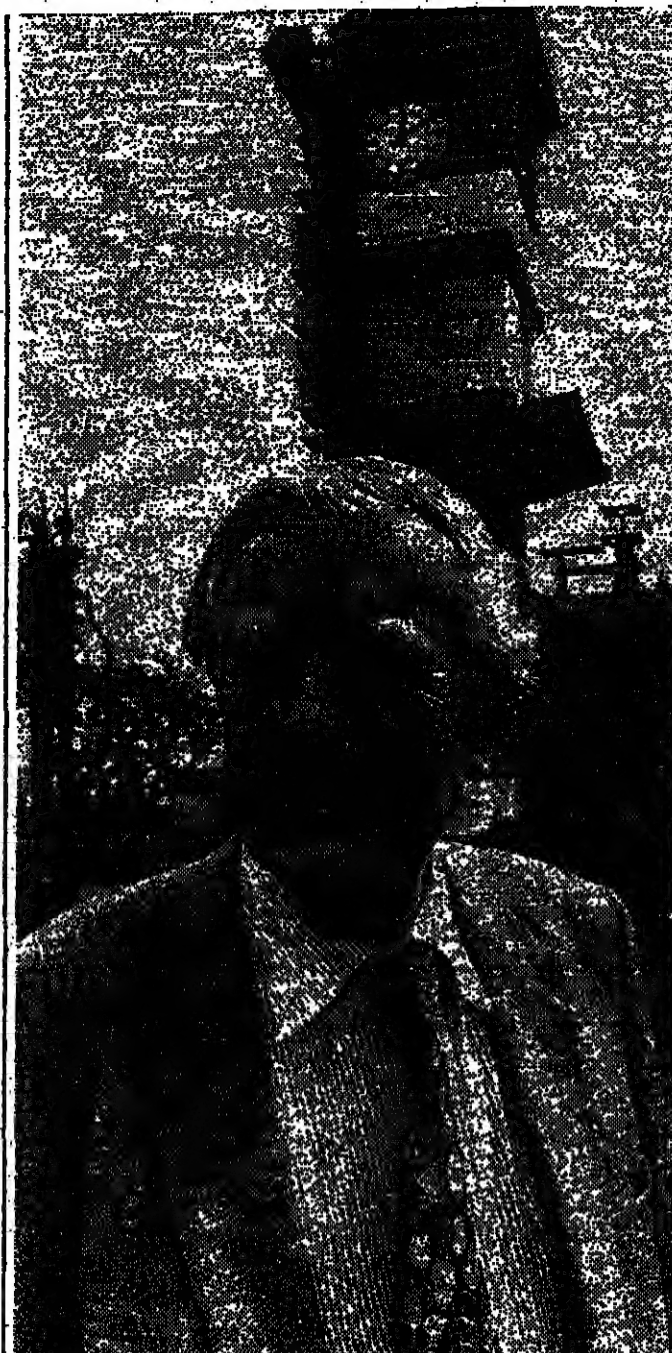
Mr Wheeler was shielded by his deputy director, Mr John Loudon, who had his glasses broken. The attack came at a local hall outside the colliery. When the police arrived, Mr Harry Steele, a local union official pleaded with the men not to repeat the incident.

Mr Wheeler, aged 49, had earlier told officials of the National Union of Mineworkers of the decision to shut the mine within five weeks.

He said Cardowan had lost £8m last year and would lose around £10m this year. Productivity at the pit was 40 per cent of the national average. It was a pit that could not compare with any other in Scotland, he said. The 1,100 miners were offered transfer to three other Scottish collieries: Polkemmet in West Lothian; Polmaise, outside Stirling; and Longannet in Fife, with cash inducements of up to £1,500 a man.

Mr Michael McGahey, left-wing leader of the Scottish miners, told Mr Wheeler there was no way the closure would be accepted.

The unions will now take the issue through Scottish area and national conciliation procedures, which could delay closure for several weeks.



## End of the Grimond era

Mr Jo Grimond, former leader of the Liberal Party, leaving the House of Commons yesterday for the last time as an MP. After 33 years representing the Orkney and Shetland, Mr Grimond is not standing in next month's election. He announced his departure from active politics

last November, declaring that 70, the age he reaches at the end of July, was a "reasonable age to retire". He is regarded by contemporary Liberals as their spiritual leader and mentor, a figure of great personal magnetism and intellectual originality. (Photograph: John Voos.)

Continued on back page, col 1

Tory brainwashers were working overtime to represent the Government's disastrous record as a success. Mr Michael Foot said yesterday, George Orwell would marvel at their efforts but another four years of Tory "success" would mean the end of Britain as a great industrial nation.

The leader of the Opposition, within hours of the dissolution of the Parliament elected in 1979, was opening Labour's campaign in Wales, in the marginal seat of Carmarthen.

Labour's Dr Roger Thomas, elected in 1979, is again being challenged there by Mr Gwynfor Evans of Plaid Cymru, the father figure of Welsh nationalism, who has held the seat twice before, from 1966 to 1970 and from 1974 to 1979.

Mr Foot made the Conservatives' industrial record his main target, but also attacked other parts. "The Tories promised us jobs, prosperity, tax cuts, industrial peace, and law and order. We might not have believed all their promises but no one could have conceived that they would create such disasters."

"Who would have voted for them if they had known that they would have destroyed more jobs than the previous eight governments had created? That they would... double VAT within days and more than double inflation within a year? That the crime rate would rise by a third? That they would increase prescription charges by 600 per cent, from 20p to £1.40?"

Mr Foot said that only four years ago, when Labour left office, unemployment had been falling and inflation had been

target, but also attacked other parts. "The Tories promised us jobs, prosperity, tax cuts, industrial peace, and law and order. We might not have believed all their promises but no one could have conceived that they would create such disasters."

Mr Steel, who was being interviewed on BBC Radio by Mr J Young, was reminded that Mrs Thatcher had said a week ago that she was not willing to go to Moscow to meet Mr Andropov but would do so "on neutral ground".

The Liberal leader said that he did not like this "dancing around" the issue - the more talk there could be between the leaders of the Soviet block and the Western block, the better.

Mr Steel saw the proposal to deploy them in Britain as a way of pressing the Soviet Union to come forward with new offers to cut down the deployment of SS20 missiles. The Labour

who disappeared earlier this year and is now being held in connection with missing jewellery at Denia, Spain.

The headquarters of Mr Hunt's company, Exchange Securities, and Commodities, is in Warwick. It is thought that Mr Hunt had been entrusted with large sums of money from about 2,000 investors and much of it cannot be accounted for.

The money was to be placed on the commodities market. The Department of Trade was called in by staff who were unable to account for cash. Mr Hunt disappeared when executives of his companies sought to question him. He subsequently telephoned saying he was in Italy and that investors' money would be made good from foreign securities.

The demands of such an investigation on a police force the size of Warwickshire's would be very great. He said a team of his officers was already engaged with West Midlands Fraud Squad on the inquiry involving Mr Robert Chatwin.

Continued on back page, col 1

## Thatcher names defence as nation's priority

From Anthony Bevis, Political Correspondent, Perth

The Prime Minister last night delivered her election battle cry by asking the voters to apply the "Falklands test" to the defence policies of the Labour Party.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher told the Scottish Conservative Party Conference in Perth that on June 9 she would ask the electorate "to treat the nation's defence as the first call on the nation's resources".

She then asked: "If a hostile government was tempted to pursue its demands by armed aggression, which example would be more likely to make it pause: the renunciation of the means of national self-defence, which the banners call for? Or the swift and sure response of our young men in the South Atlantic just a year ago?"

Mrs Thatcher said that the Conservative Party had a prize to fight for. "No less than the chance to banish from our land the dark, divisive clouds of Marxist socialism and bring together men and women from all walks of life who share a belief in freedom and who have the courage to uphold it."

"So tonight we go forth from Perth to battle. Great things are expected of us."

The Prime Minister said that the voters had elected a Conservative government to tackle the real problems. Since then, the thickets of bureaucracy had been uprooted, the nation's ability to defend itself had been rebuilt, the numbers and authority of the police had been increased and council tenants had been given the chance to buy their own homes.

The Government, too, had achieved a fairer balance of benefits and payments with the European Economic Community and had proved that Britain's word was its bond. But the Prime Minister added that it had been impossible to shift overnight the ingrained habits of half a lifetime.

Mrs Thatcher said: "Had both sides of industry realized

that in future they had to take responsibility for their own actions, and that they would not automatically be bailed out regardless of their performance, hundreds of thousands of worthwhile productive jobs would have survived the recession."

The aim of the Government was not to bemoan the hurdles to increased employment but to jump them. "New jobs," she said, "come from new businesses and new products."

## ON PAGE FOUR

Battle for Brent  
Howe's warning on defence  
Jobs march and map  
Tebbit attacks Healey

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To help with the industrial rebirth the Government had kept inflation down, helped cut overheads, legislated for more balanced trade union laws, provided tax incentives to good management, lowered taxes and loan guarantees for small business, helped inventors with ideas for new products and helped with research into new technology and through public purchasing.

But Mrs Thatcher warned her audience that in the next three weeks there would be Labour scare stories. Nevertheless, she reminded the conference, in 1979 Labour had said that a Conservative government would cut pensions, dismantle the National Health Service, cripple education and become the dear foe of party. None of this had proved to be the case.

She said that Labour would abandon the independent nuclear deterrent, take Britain out of the Common Market, adopt a deliberate policy of inflation, take away the council tenant's right to buy and put the country under the dominance of the trade unions.

Continued on back page, col 4

## Beware Tory brainwashers, says Foot

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

below or close to single figures for a year and a half. There were more people at work than ever before, and the best levels of public service the country had experienced.

By May, 1979 the clouds of the winter of discontent had passed, he said. There was industrial peace and a new agreement with the trade unions.

"If Labour had stayed in office we could have become one of the most prosperous nations in the world. The best that might be said about this Government was that it stumbled blindly into the disasters of the last four years. But it did not do so dogmatically chose this course, claiming that it was the only way to get the economy right."

Mr Foot said that the country had suffered "torments and evils almost unimaginable in 1979", and had foisted on it the idea that in difficult economic circumstances there could not be jobs but must be inadequate education and health services.

The difficult economic circumstances were largely the fault of government policies. What Labour offered was a chance to right these evils and start working for the future. It would harness new technology to enhance lives and the productive power of Britain.

"We will prepare for a future educational system that will give our children the skills they need," Mr Foot said. "We will rebuild and expand the compassionate social services which benefit all our people."

## Steel call for summit to speed arms talks

By Our Political Staff

Making an appeal for an East-West summit meeting to give new political impetus to the talks on nuclear and conventional disarmament, Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, said yesterday that it should not be organized as a "gimmick" but with a view to gaining real progress.

He defended the policy of the Liberal/Social Democratic Alliance on the deployment of cruise missiles in the United Kingdom and Europe, which is to make the decision dependent on progress made at the Geneva talks.

Mr Steel saw the proposal to deploy them in Britain as a way of pressing the Soviet Union to come forward with new offers to cut down the deployment of SS20 missiles. The Labour

Party's decision to refuse such deployment he saw as an encouragement to the Russian leaders to be obdurate.

"It is a scandal that seven years have passed without the heads of the United States and the Soviet Union actually having a meeting," Mr Steel said.

Mr Steel, who was being interviewed on BBC Radio by Mr J Young, was reminded that Mrs Thatcher had said a week ago that she was not willing to go to Moscow to meet Mr Andropov but would do so "on neutral ground".

The Liberal leader said that he did not like this "dancing around" the issue - the more talk there could be between the leaders of the Soviet block and the Western block, the better.

## Police probe missing millions

From Arthur Osman, Birmingham

Warwickshire police are to investigate one of the biggest and most complex cases of its kind ever handled by provincial police.

The Director of Public Prosecutions has asked the Warwickshire force to investigate the affairs of Mr Keith Hunt, a bachelor aged 34, the Warwick-based financier who disappeared from Britain on April 17. He is at the centre of a £10m investment mystery and is now thought to be in either Italy or Spain.

The police involvement followed a meeting, between members of the DPP staff, and the Department of Trade which has appointed a provisional liquidator to wind up a number of companies connected with Mr Hunt.

Detective Chief Superintendent Daniel Wright, head of Warwickshire CID, has been taken off all other duties to concentrate on the Hunt case. He will work with a back-up team in liaison with departmental officials and the DPP staff.

Mr Peter Joslin, Deputy Chief Constable of Warwickshire, said yesterday: "The investigation into the companies controlled by Mr Hunt will be an extremely complex one. The amount involved is in the millions of pounds."

The demands of such an investigation on a police force the size of Warwickshire's would be very great. He said a team of his officers was already engaged with West Midlands Fraud Squad on the inquiry involving Mr Robert Chatwin.

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## Kedleston Hall will be offered to the nation after VAT concession

By Geraldine Norman

Kedleston Hall, the Derbyshire masterpiece of the architect Robert Adam, will be offered to the nation after it was announced in the Commons yesterday that certain value-added tax charges on country house treasures would be lifted.

Lord Scarsdale, who inherited Kedleston from his first cousin in 1977, wants to cede the house, parkland and art treasures to the nation in payment of the capital transfer taxes. But he had made the offer conditional on the lifting of VAT which would have added £300,000 to the £2.5m tax bill.

It is expected that Kedleston Hall will be taken over and run by the National Trust, with an endowment provided by the National Heritage Fund for maintenance and running expenses.

Lord Scarsdale said yesterday: "I am vastly relieved. I hope that my offer can go ahead in the next few weeks. I am

delighted that the powers that be have seen sense."

Mr Hugh Leggatt, Secretary of Heritage in Danger, said he was delighted.

The concession was announced in answer to a question from Sir William Elliott, retiring MP for Newcastle upon Tyne, North, by Mr John Bruce-Gardyne, Economic Secretary to the Treasury. He said that a Treasury order would be made as soon as possible to exempt from VAT objects which are accepted in respect of tax debts, or sold by private treaty to national institutions.

It was argued that by opening the house to the public, the owner was carrying on a business and the acquisitions made by his ancestors were ordinary business assets. A surprising effect of this ruling was that, while works of art on view to the public were subject to VAT on disposal, works of art retained in the private apartments were not.

A powerful lobby was mounted to fight this, spearheaded at first by the Historic Houses Association and taken up recently by the Museums and Galleries Commission. Sir Arthur Drew, chairman of the commission, had been due to lead a delegation to see the Chancellor of the Exchequer on May 17. The imminent general election clearly hurried the Chancellor to a decision.

The VAT charge has, however, only been lifted in a limited way. Where treasures previously on view to the public are sold to a national institution or ceded to the nation in lieu of tax, no VAT will be charged. If they are sold in the open market, VAT will be levied.

This gives state home owners an incentive to act against the public interest. There is an incentive to house treasures in the private rather than public apartments, to avoid VAT should they be sold. And there is an incentive to sell treasures abroad, if they must be parted with, since export sales are zero-rated for VAT.

Lord Scarsdale added: "Though I am delighted, I am sorry the board has not been swept clean."



The south front of Kedleston Hall which is expected to be run by the National Trust.

## Wife alleges scalpel threat

Mrs Anne Irvine, the former wife of a Belfast doctor, told a court yesterday how he threatened to disfigure her with a scalpel in a fit of rage.

Mrs Irvine said that was one of several violent outbursts by her husband, John, during their stormy 11-year marriage, which ended four years ago.

Mrs Irvine was giving evidence on the third day of a hearing at Belfast Recorder's Court, where Dr Irvine is claiming personal injury damages from Mr John McQuoid, a wealthy estate agent with whom Dr Irvine claims his wife was having an affair.

The families lived opposite each other at Deramore Park in the fashionable Belfast suburb of Malone.

Mr McQuoid, aged 41, has made a counter claim for damages arising from a fight between the two men outside a house owned by Mrs Irvine. He is also seeking an injunction to

stop Dr Irvine, aged 52, a former casualty officer at the Royal Belfast Hospital for Sick Children, from harassing him and his family.

Mrs Irvine told Judge Ian Higgins that her former husband was a violent man who, during one fit of rage, had told her: "I will take a scalpel to you and disfigure you for life."

Mrs Irvine said she once had to defend herself with a carving knife to prevent another beating. They had happened so often she found it hard to remember them all.

The hearing was told earlier of a fight between Dr Irvine and Mr McQuoid outside Mrs Irvine's new home in Stranmillis in May, 1979. Mr McQuoid needed hospital treatment. He denied having an affair with Mrs Irvine.

Mr McQuoid's wife, Joan, said Dr Irvine had made their lives miserable for three or four years. He blocked her path, preventing her taking her car

out of the drive and spat several times at her and the children.

The court was told that Mr and Mrs McQuoid gave Mrs Irvine £1,000 after she separated from her husband.

Detective-Sergeant Hugh McKnight told the court he had seen an outburst by Dr Irvine against Mr McQuoid when he was investigating a break-in.

"He was in such a rage, there was no way anyone could have calmed him down."

"It was the first time in my service I have ever been frightened of any man."

Earlier, Mr McQuoid, a Presbyterian Church elder and father of five, told how the doctor had staged a protest outside his church.

He carried a sandwich board which proclaimed: "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife. Thou shalt not commit adultery."

At the end of the hearing Judge Higgins said he would announce his judgment later.

## £4,311 awarded to 'sitting duck' pay clerk

Mr Vinodrai Mehta, a pay clerk, described by a High Court judge as having been a "sitting duck for robbers", was yesterday awarded £4,311 damages for injuries suffered when he was shot in the leg during a payroll raid.

Mr Mehta, aged 45, of Epsom, Surrey, was awarded his damages against Standard Telephones and Cables, which had denied liability.

He had been shot as he crossed a public road while delivering pay packets at the company's premises in 1977. The thieves made off with the pay packets, containing £1,800.

Giving judgment, Mr Justice Jupp said Mr Mehta would have to repay £2,537 received by him from the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board in January, 1979.

The judge said the bullet passed right through Mr Mehta's leg causing him "severe injury". But he was not prepared to make awards for some of the other complaints alleged by Mr Mehta, including loss of interest in sex and depression.

Mr Mehta was granted the greater part of his costs but ordered to pay part of the fees for medical evidence.

## 21 children hurt in collision of minibuses

By Craig Seton

Twenty-one children and three adults were taken to hospital yesterday after a collision between two minibuses during a storm. One bus was taking mentally handicapped teenagers to a day centre and the other carrying secondary school pupils on a day out at the theatre.

The accident happened at Timbathill, near Yeovil, Somerset, when the bus from Beckley's Mead comprehensive school in Yeovil skidded across an unclassified road and was hit by the other minibuses travelling in the opposite direction.

Four ambulances and a private car were needed to take the 24 injured to hospital in Yeovil where it was found that two of the children had broken legs while the others had escaped with cuts, bruises and shock. Some were expected to be detained in hospital but most were released after treatment.

Mr Alan Morgan, headmaster of Beckley's Mead school said: "The children sitting near the windows were showered in glass but they did not panic. I understand their main concern was for each other."

## Oaks felled by farmer despite council order

A Kent farmer has upset local residents and environmentalists by felling his trees. They watched helplessly as seven magnificent mature oaks were felled on Thursday and fear that 70 more may follow.

Mr Patrick Feakins and his wife Joy farm the 122-acre Egerton Farm near the village of High Holde, in the Weald of Kent. On Wednesday evening in an emergency item Ashford borough council's plans committee put a tree preservation order on many of Mr Feakins' trees.

Mr Feakins had reported that Mr Feakins was cutting them down and what was happening was "the rape of the countryside."

But before Mr Peter Runciman, a landscape officer, could get his orders out, Mr Feakins had felled the trees.

Mrs Bonita Driver, who runs an animal sanctuary opposite one of the farmer's fields, said: "When we heard the chains saws going, we called the councillor and Mr Runciman but it was too late."

Mr Feakins was in the public gallery to hear the debate. Mr Feakins said: "All we want to do is to make seven small fields of 35 acres into two larger fields."



£2,018 fish: Somewhere in the sea off the coast of Cornwall swims a lonely sturgeon, and the chances are that in four or five days' time it will finish up at Billingsgate market in London like this 81lb specimen that was its partner up to last Tuesday, Kenneth Gosling writes.

Mr Leslie Steadman, the London wholesaler who paid £2,018 for the fish, a rarity round British shores (the larger specimens are found in the Black Sea), says the sturgeon mates for life, which is why he is

convinced the other fish will share its partner's fate.

Only three such fish have appeared at the market in 18 months and this one, carried by Mr Bill Ruth, a market porter, will be on show at a special open day there tomorrow.

"I am keeping my fingers crossed that a hotel or a store will buy it," Mr Steadman said. "I paid £26 a pound but you could be looking at £50 a pound when it has been cleaned. Anything more than I paid for it I will donate to the Royal National Lifeboat Institution." (Photograph by Tony Weaver.)

## Cable from Himalayan runners

A three-week wait for news of two brothers who are trying to run 2,500 miles across the Himalayas for charity ended in relief yesterday.

Richard and Adrian Crane, who hope to raise £250,000 for the Intermediate Technology Group, sent cables to the group's London headquarters and their father, Mr Charles Crane, who lives in Cocker-mouth, Cumbria.

A spokesman for the charity said its cable had been sent on Sunday from the Nepal-India border and reported that the brothers had run more than 1,000 miles, crossing Nepal in 50 days.

Mr Richard Crane, aged 29, a geologist, and his brother Adrian, aged 27, a computer consultant, from Keswick in the Lake District, both had stomach trouble early in their run.

## Army warning over range

The Army firing range, at Pirbright, Surrey, closed since Mrs Sheila Wenham, aged 50 was shot through the head by a stray bullet three weeks ago reopened yesterday with a warning to the public not to stray on to the ranges.

The bullet which killed Mrs Wenham, who was carrying out a survey of plant life on Ministry of Defence land, has not been found.

## David Martin fasting again

David Martin, a high-security remand prisoner, has begun another hunger strike in Brixton Prison South London. He has been refusing food since May 7.

Mr Martin fasted for 17 days in January and earlier this month was taken to hospital after being found in a drugged sleep. Mr Martin, aged 36, faces 13 charges including the attempted murder of a police officer.

## Driver killed

Mr John Curran, aged 37, from Runcorn, was killed yesterday when a lorry was in collision with his broken-down Reliant Robin car on the Liverpool to Widnes road near Halewood. Six other cars then involved in a pile-up, slightly injuring several drivers.

## Thatcher's first

Mrs Margaret Thatcher has become the first woman member of the Variety Club of Great Britain, after a decision taken at Variety's international convention.

## Safety committee to vet post-coital pill

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

The question of the "morning after" pill is to be referred to the Committee of Safety on Medicines, Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Health, announced yesterday.

The move is intended to clear up any remaining doubts about its use, now that the attorney General has ruled it to be a legal method of contraception in an emergency after unprotected intercourse.

Announcing the decision in a written parliamentary answer, Mr Clarke said that there was already considerable evidence to suggest that when used in accordance with a doctor's instructions, post-coital contraception presented no serious hazard either to the woman or to the fetus if the method failed to prevent pregnancy.

He added: "But, in order to allay any doubts about the safety of the contraceptive pill

when used in this way, I have decided to seek the advice of the Committee on Safety of Medicines on the risks and benefits involved."

Doctors will be able to continue prescribing the post-coital pill while it is being reviewed by the committee. At present, the use of high doses of contraceptive pills as an emergency post-coital method of preventing pregnancy is not specifically licensed under the Medicines Act, although the products used are licensed for general contraceptive purposes.

The Government has moved to allay fears that fewer women would be regularly screened for cancer of the cervix after the closure of the national recall system based in Southampton, Lancashire.

The Department of Health and Social Security and the

## Owners improving homes instead of paying for move

By Baron Phillips, Property Correspondent

Higher moving costs, growing mortgage queues and the shortage of certain types of homes in some areas are making more people stay put and spend money on improving their present houses.

Evidence from building societies and builders' merchants suggests there is a boom in home improvements and extensions under way at a rate which has not been seen for four years.

According to Mr Reginald Williams, director of the Building Materials Federation, sales during the year to the end of March were the best for four years. Sales last year caught up with the boom do-it-yourself years of 1978 and 1979.

The Building Societies Association confirmed that an increasing amount of money has been pouring into improvement and extension work. Last year the societies lent £1,800m in further advances, representing almost 12 per cent of all mortgage lending.

That compares with only 9 per cent in 1981, when general lending was much lower, accounting for £1,191m. So far this year leading societies say they are struggling to meet demand for further advances.

At the Halifax Building Society, the country's largest, a spokesman said lending has consistently been at high levels

over the past year. In the 12 months to February the society granted 90,000 further advances although in the first three months since then a further 29,000 mortgages have been given for home improvements and extension.

The Woolwich society has lent £31m in the five months since October, compared with £50m last year.

The continuing rise in demand for further advances has surprised the property market. During the past two years people were virtually forced to remain in their home because it was difficult to find a buyer. Today, with prices and demand booming, the difficulty is finding the right property at the right price.

Homeowners are also concerned with the rising moving costs. In a recent survey the Woolwich estimated the average family move is costing about £4,000 in fees, stamp duty and removal charges.

But Mr David Blake, a senior Woolwich manager, said: "Some owners who extend and improve their homes are in danger of pricing themselves out of their next move." He said that the more work owners undertake on their existing property means a larger financial leap they will face when they do finally move because they will have to pay a lot more for a better and larger home.

## Burglaries cut in neighbourhood watch area

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Burglaries in Kingstone, in Bristol, have fallen by 30 per cent since police began publicizing a pioneering inner-city neighbourhood watch scheme there in January. Meanwhile, burglaries in Avon and Somerset, of which Bristol is part, have risen by 19 per cent.

Whether the startling reduction continues depends on the vigilance of 20 special constables and 140 people acting as neighbourhood watchers, who are now joining four beat policemen in deterring criminals.

In the up-market village of Mollington, Cheshire, a remarkably placed for a quick escape between the M23 and M56, the message is similar. The 3,000 villagers were so concerned about burglaries that they begged the police to help them form a watch scheme.

While the rest of the locality

suffered a general rise in crime, there has been a drop of over a third at Mollington in the second six months since villagers on to the organized alert.

Though police are reluctant to read too much into early crime figures, all the signs are that neighbourhood watch schemes, first tried with success in the United States, are the first big breakthrough in tackling the burglary epidemic now plaguing Britain.

Similar schemes were launched in south Wales on March 3 and Sir Kenneth Newman, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, plans to introduce them soon in London.

"The response to our request for the involvement of the public was staggering," an internal police report by Chief Inspector Philip Veater, Avon

and Somerset's crime prevention chief, says.

Volunteers range from an unemployed economist and a school dinner lady to a chartered engineer and a foundryman. They speak of their wish to reduce the fear of crime which dominates people's lives: there were 16 burglaries a month.

Police Constable Andrew Hollingshead, one of the beat officers who will have teams of new special constables working with him, was delighted with people's enthusiasm when he knocked on their doors about the scheme.

Labour and the Militant Tendency liked it because it was "policing by consent", the Conservatives were pleased because it was "tackling the crime problem", and the Liberals enthused it was "community based".

"It was nice to feel popular again", said Pc Hollingshead when invited in, out of the rain, for his untimely cup of coffee.

Though more figures are needed before Mr Veater can judge the scheme's effectiveness, crimes in Kingstone have been reduced from 110 in the first three months to 1982 to 65 in a similar period this year.

March crime figures, the latest available, show a drop from 31 to seven in thefts from motor vehicles compared with last year and in theft of vehicles from 16 to seven.

Just back from studying the successful Detroit scheme, he is now asking people what they think about adopting other American ideas and opening a local "cop-shop" manned by volunteers to free police for the beat.

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BAUME EFFICACE. Special balm for eye contour.	<input type="checkbox"/> jar	£ 14.00
CRÈME SPÉCIALE. Special protective day cream with Hop and Soya. Dry skins.	<input type="checkbox"/> jar	£ 16.00
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Taxi trap: San Francisco police, in white smocks, arresting a man wearing a blond wig and dress in the back of a taxi. He was accused of a \$318,000 (£200,000) bank robbery.

## Contadora group to send observers but no peace force to war zone

Panama City (AP) - Four foreign ministers agreed yesterday to send a committee of observers to the border between Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

The ministers for Panama, Venezuela, Colombia and Mexico, the Contadora group, stopped far short, however, of agreeing to the Costa Rican request for a non-military, peace-keeping force to safeguard its neutrality.

A joint final statement said that the committee would be made up of eight members, two from each of the countries, and would be told to carry out "study to identify the deeds, evaluate the circumstances and present the recommendations that might be permanent".

Costa Rica has no army, and its relations with Nicaragua have deteriorated sharply in recent months, as have Nicaragua's relations with El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala.

The foreign ministers' statement said the decision to send observers to the border is linked to the effort to bring peace to the region and "the success of this proposal requires the cooperation of both countries".

The group also expressed deep concern about "the evolution that the Central American conflict has had in past days, and the repeated violation of essential principles of international legal order".

There were no direct references to limiting arms sales and removing foreign military advisers as a way of restoring peace in Central America.

The ministers also formally invited the five Central American countries to participate in their next meeting May 28-30 in Panama.

MANAGUA: Nicaraguan troops have routed a force of 750 rebels in Matagalpa department, deep inside Nicaragua, after two months of heavy

fighting, according to a Nicaraguan military spokesman, Reuters reports.

Commander Xavier Carrión said his forces killed 243 rebels, wounded 61 and captured 12 before driving the survivors back into Honduras on May 4.

Commander Carrión said the rebels infiltrated into Matagalpa 60 miles from Managua between January and March, and planned to use it as a base to raid provinces even closer to Managua.

TEGUCIGALPA: More than 1,000 Nicaraguan refugees flooded into Honduras this week after heavy fighting in northern Nicaragua, sources at the National Refugees Commission said yesterday.

The total number of Nicaraguan refugees in Honduras is now more than 15,000, the sources said.

About 150 of the refugees were militiamen and their relatives, based near where Nicaragua says 1,200 rebels fought government troops last week in Nueva Segovia province.

A further 750 were Miskito Indians, who complained of mistreatment in Zelaya department.

SAN JOSE: The Costa Rican Government has ordered the expulsion of three Nicaraguan right-wingers, including the son of Señor Fernando Chamorro, the rebel leader, for violating the country's neutrality, Reuters reports.

Those expelled were Señor Fernando Chamorro Jr., Señor César Aviles and Señor Juan Zabala.

It said that under no circumstances would the Government allow Costa Ricans or Nicaraguans living in Costa Rica to plan or execute military operations in Nicaragua.

## Greece lays formal claim to the Elgin Marbles

From Mario Modiano, Athens

Greece has decided to make a formal claim for the return of the ancient sculptures removed from the Acropolis in Athens by Lord Elgin in the early nineteenth century, and which are now kept in the British Museum.

A Greek Government spokesman said the decision was taken unanimously at yesterday's Cabinet meeting on a recommendation of Miss Melina Mercouri, the minister of culture.

In reply to questions about the procedure, the spokesman said that Miss Mercouri would pursue the matter further. The minister has been waging a campaign for the repatriation of the Acropolis marbles, but this is the first time the Greek Government has decided to make a formal claim.

The so-called Elgin Marbles include about one-half of the 324-ft-long Parthenon frieze by the fifth-century BC sculptor Phidias, 14 metopes. And 17 figures from the pediments, as well as one column drum and one capital.

Lord Elgin also had removed one caryatid and one column from the Erechtheum. The collection was sold to the British Government for £35,000 in 1816 and placed in the British Museum.

Last August, Miss Mercouri mustered a 56 to 11 vote majority (with 26 abstentions) in favour of a resolution for the return of the Parthenon marbles.

In Istanbul this week, a 20-member Unesco body, called

the "Committee for promoting the return of cultural property to its country of origin or its restitution in case of illicit appropriation", urged bilateral negotiations for the restitution of cultural property.

The committee accepted guidelines yesterday for such negotiations, which Greece declared it would observe in its bilateral negotiations with Britain for the restitution of the Parthenon Marbles.

Moreover, Britain's position on this issue has been that the British Government has no right to co-erce such private institutions as the British Museum to part with their possessions.

The British Museum's policy is just as negative and does not appear to have changed since 1927. In reply to a request by the then Greek Ambassador in London for the return of the capital and the column drum from the Parthenon, the keeper, Sir F G Kenyon, wrote that the statues regulating the museum "precluded (the trustees) from parting with any objects entrusted to their care, unless they are either duplicates or worthless, neither of which categories could apply to portions of the Parthenon".

Miss Mercouri said she expected the collection to be returned to Greece within two or three years. When they came they would be placed in a special museum to be built on the Acropolis to protect them from the air pollution of Athens.

## Nazi shop searched in Stuttgart

Stuttgart (AP) - Investigators yesterday searched the Nazi regalia shop and home of Herr Konrad Jujan, who allegedly sold the fake Hitler diaries to Stern magazine and then dropped out of sight.

A police officer leaving Herr Jujan's Stuttgart shop said the two-hour search turned up "nothing significant".

Investigators took away two plastic bags of pictures and books, including a copy of Mein Kampf supposedly autographed by Hitler.

They said the room they searched was filled with military collector's items such as uniforms, flags, books and photographs.

There was no immediate report on what was found during the simultaneous search of Herr Jujan's home.

Both searches were undertaken at the request of the Hamburg State Prosecutor, who is investigating a fraud complaint filed by Stern against reporter Gerd Heidemann, who obtained the fake Hitler volumes for the magazine.

Herr Heidemann was dismissed when the Government exposed the "diaries" as forgeries.

Lord Dacre, page 8

## Bodies from Argentina's 'dirty war' unearthed

From Andrew Thompson, Buenos Aires

The provincial courts in Tucumán, a north-western province of Argentina, are reported to have discovered more than 100 unidentified bodies, buried in a local cemetery.

They are believed to be victims of the so-called "dirty war" between the security services and guerrillas in the 1970s. Human rights groups maintain that thousands of innocent people were killed in the violence.

The latest discovery came as a result of legal action by Señora Clara Medina de Bianchi and Señora Gregoria de Schetini, who are trying to discover the fate of their sons who "disappeared" in the conflict.

Witnesses are reported to have testified that the bodies were buried in makeshift coffins, and in some cases simply wrapped in blankets or tarpaulin.

In 1974-76 the People's Revolutionary Army, a guerrilla group, set up rural bases in the province. The army carried out a major counter-insurgency campaign there, wiping out the insurgents with methods which were later to become generalized throughout the country after the military coup in 1976.

Since October last year, human rights groups and relatives of "disappeared" people have been denouncing the discovery of clandestine cemeteries around the country.

At the end of the last month the military junta issued a statement titled "Final document on the war against subversion and terrorism" which said that all "disappeared" persons should be considered dead.

## Braniff tries to fly again

From Zoriana Pysariwsky, New York

Exactly one year after it ceased flying operations, Braniff International may have found a formula that would make its fleet airborne again, but which could have strong negative ramifications for the entire domestic airline industry.

The plan, which was approved on Thursday by Braniff's board, would have the Chicago-based Hyatt Corporation ensure the new airline as much as \$70m in funding in the form of cash contributions and loan guarantees.

The move would probably allow Braniff to operate at one of the lowest costs in the industry but to the detriment of its competitors, which are beset by overcapacity and low fares.

For that reason, other airlines are expected to challenge Braniff's plan in a way that could postpone an early return to profitability by other domestic carriers. Braniff must also obtain the approval from both its secured and unsecured creditors, labour unions and a federal bankruptcy judge before its plan for flights as early as October can be realized.

Braniff's return would mean the reemployment of 2,000 former workers with a service operation covering 20 cities.

According to reports, Hyatt is expected to embark on several promotional schemes, including free accommodations to Braniff travellers and free travel to Hyatt hotel customers.

In return for its funding, Hyatt would receive an 80 per cent interest in the reorganized airline, and would be allowed

more than \$300m in Braniff tax credits.

Financial officials at Braniff said that \$50m of Hyatt's funding would go into operational capital, \$15m into financial notes and \$5m in equity.

Braniff's revival rests with the secured creditors who control the company's aircraft and who have in the past voiced scepticism over earlier revival proposals.

Their refusal to approve would mean instant failure for the revival scheme.

Michael Prest writes: The airline, which is based in Dallas, filed for protection under Chapter 11 of the US federal bankruptcy laws when it ceased operating. Braniff has already sold 20 Boeing 727s and leased one Boeing 747 to People Express, the cut-price airline which is seeking permission to run services from New Jersey to Gatwick airport, London.

Barely three weeks ago Braniff rejected an offer from Hyatt to inject \$35m because it would have left the company providing only ground and maintenance services to other airlines. Under that plan all Braniff's remaining 41 aircraft would have been sold.

Mr Putnam: Hopes of rescue deal.

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## Infighting brings Chicago to standstill

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Two weeks after Mr Harold Washington was inaugurated as Chicago's first black mayor, Government of the city has been brought to a standstill because of a bitter power struggle between the mayor and a group of influential white aldermen.

There have been a series of stormy city council meetings in which abuse has been hurled back and forth and which have so far failed to produce a compromise agreement between the warring factions.

Mr Edward Vrdolyak, leader of the white faction, has accused the mayor of trying to carry out "government by chaos". At one stage he shouted at Mr Washington: "Rule or ruin, rule or ruin".

When the mayor threatened to clear the council chambers if disruptions continued, Mr Vrdolyak yelled: "Get the handcuffs if that's the way you want to run this place. Get the handcuffs".

The dispute is essentially over Mr Washington's declared intention to reform Chicago politics by dismantling the powerful Democratic Party machine which has dominated the city in almost feudal fashion for the past 50 years.

However, as in the recent mayoral election, race is also a prominent factor. Most of Mr Washington's supporters are black. The Vrdolyak faction, made up of old Democratic machine politicians, are all white with the exception of one

Realizing that Mr Washington intended stripping him of power, Mr Vrdolyak, who is nicknamed "Fast Eddie", was the leading power-broker under the previous administration of Mrs Jane Byrne, decided to change the rules in a way that would leave the mayor virtually powerless.

Secretly, he worked out a plan to reorganize the council committees so that 24 of them would be run by his supporters and only three by blacks loyal to Mr Washington. The plan caught the Washington forces by surprise and went through the first meeting of the new council.

Mr Washington then attempted to veto the action but the Vrdolyak forces declared his veto to be illegal. Since then an

attempt has been made to negotiate a compromise which would give Mr Vrdolyak control of 14 committees and the mayor 13, but there is no sign that agreement is near. Meanwhile, the courts have been asked to decide the legality of Mr Vrdolyak's action and the mayor's attempted veto.

Mr Vrdolyak has long been a powerful figure in Chicago politics. When Mrs Byrne was elected mayor in 1979 after running as a reform candidate she described him as head of an "evil cabal" bent on destroying the city. Within five months, however, he had become one of her strongest allies after she abandoned her original ideas of reforming the city power structure.

## UN demands for Cyprus withdrawal

New York (Reuters) - The United Nations General Assembly yesterday demanded the immediate withdrawal of all occupation forces from Cyprus, the north of which has been under Turkish Army control for nearly nine years.

The assembly also called for meaningful negotiations between representatives of the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities, which have been holding talks on the future of the divided island since mid-1970s.

The vote on the resolution, sponsored by a group of non-aligned countries friendly to Cyprus, was 103 in favour and five against with 20 abstentions. In 1979, a similar draft was adopted by 99 votes to five, with 35 abstentions.

## Finnish bank chief sacked

Helsinki - President Koivisto yesterday dismissed Mr Ahti Karjalainen, the governor of the Bank of Finland because of his behaviour both in office and in private. Olli Kivinen writes.

Mr Karjalainen, aged 60, has suffered from alcohol problems for several years, but had refused to resign. Prominent in postwar politics, he was Prime Minister twice but failed to gain his Centre Party's nomination in last year's presidential election.

## Montreal's bus strike broken

Montreal (Reuters) - Montreal's two-day transport strike ended yesterday as 2,200 maintenance workers went back to their jobs after the Quebec Government took over their union.

It was the tenth time the separatist Parti Quebecois had used emergency strike-ending legislation since being elected in 1976, largely with union support.

## Pope's thanks

Rome - The Pope invited to his morning Mass yesterday doctors and nurses from the Gemelli hospital, Rome, who treated him after he was shot in St Peter's Square two years ago. He was in their care for nearly three months.

## Spiljak's year

Mr Mika Spiljak, who yesterday took over as President of Yugoslavia for a one-year term. Head of the country's nine-man collective state presidency, he succeeded Mr Petar Stambolic.

## Biggest bosom

Paris - Despite being condemned by the Ministry for Women's Rights as "degrading and absurd", a competition went ahead in Paris yesterday to find the biggest bosom. Won by a 21-year-old blonde secretary with a modest chest circumference of 40in, it is now to be followed by a national championship.

## Final fling

Stockholm - Swedish police used tear gas to overcome an Algerian who opened fire when they arrived at his Stockholm flat to escort him to the airport for expulsion as an illegal immigrant. The fracas ended with the flat on fire.

## Guides killed

Zurich (AP) - Three Swiss mountain guides trying to rescue a German who had fallen into a crevasse during a tour of the Bernina range of the Graubünden Alps were buried by an avalanche. The German claimed out of the crevasse unaided.

## Mexico rebuff

Mexico City - Within 24 hours of President Miguel de la Madrid appealing for national unity, the four-million strong Confederation of Mexican Workers, the largest in the country, called for an all-out strike on May 31 unless its members receive a 50 per cent wage increase.

## Visa surprise

Moscow (AP) - Mr Sergei Barinov, aged 26, a founder of the Group of Establishing Trust between the USSR and the USA, yesterday received an exit visa and plans to leave for Austria with his wife and daughter, friends said. He and other Jewish "refuseniks" in the group had applied to emigrate to Israel.

## Singers deviate

Moscow (Reuters) - Several singers of the Perm Opera and Ballet Theatre company, caught performing in an Orthodox church choir in their spare time, have been reprimanded and ordered to join classes in ideology, Komsomolskaya Pravda reported.

## Acid rain kills off rice in southern China

Peking (Reuters) - Acid rain in parts of China produces contamination as high as in affected areas of Europe and Japan, according to the Guangming Daily and official newspaper. It said rain had been tested in 2,400 localities throughout China and that in 44.5 per cent of cases it was found to be acid.

It did not identify the source of the pollution, but said the problem was largely restricted to the region south of the Yangtze River. It was especially serious in the city of Canton, just across the border from Hongkong, Suzhou near Shanghai and Chongqing.

The paper said rice planted on 3,300 acres near Chongqing suddenly wilted and died.

## Agent Orange victims' fight going to court

From Our Correspondent, New York

American Vietnam veterans have cleared a big hurdle in their efforts to get compensation for illnesses caused by exposure to the toxic defoliant known as Agent Orange. A federal district court judge in Uniondale, Long Island, ruled that the case had sufficient merit to go to trial.

The Dow chemical company and four smaller manufacturers are being charged with withholding crucial information from the United States Government on the dangers of the herbicide which was used to clear jungle in Vietnam. Had the suit been dismissed, legal claims involving Agent Orange would have come to an end.

## Senate boost for Israel

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday approved a \$7,200m (£4,600m) foreign aid bill for the fiscal year. It includes military aid for El Salvador, Israel, Egypt, Greece and Turkey. The American fiscal year begins on October 1.

The Bill, which was approved by a voice vote, is about \$100m less than President Reagan requested.

It includes \$2,600m for Israel next year and \$2,100m for Egypt. These two countries are

the biggest recipients of US aid. The Bill would turn \$300m of loans to Israel into a gift, because of its heavy debt burden, and authorize \$125m more in economic aid to Israel than the Reagan Administration had asked.

The Bill also would cut \$120m off the President's request for Turkey, because the committee wants to restore the informal but traditional 7 to 10 ratio in military aid to Greece and Turkey.



# British election could ruin chances of successful European summit meeting

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

As the West German Government holds intensive talks on whether the European Community's summit meeting in Stuttgart can or should be postponed, political commentators here are already suggesting that the British general election will wreck Bonn's hopes for a successful meeting.

A Bonn spokesman yesterday denied that Hans Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, would propose to Community foreign ministers meeting at Garmisch Castle this weekend that the summit be deferred until June 11 and 12.

The spokesman said Chancellor Kohl had been in touch with Mrs Margaret Thatcher, and held fast to the date already set. British sources here suggest that a postponement would be equally awkward as it would bring the meeting close to the Italian elections, and there is still an even chance that the Prime Minister may decide to come to Stuttgart on the eve of the election.

Reports that the West German Government was furious with Mrs Thatcher for setting the election so soon after the summit could not be substantiated here. There is no doubt that the Germans know the meeting will be dominated by Britain's demands for a final resolution of its budgetary claims, but they may well feel this issue has to be got out of the way and that concessions will be needed if Mrs Thatcher is to have political ammunition to use against her Labour opponents - whom the present German Government sees as openly hostile to the European Community.

West Germany, however, has little interest in agreeing to an increase in Community spending - one of the ways the European Commission proposed money could be diverted back to Britain through additional funds for regional aid. Herr Genscher, the Finance Minister, is opposed to greater German contributions to the Community budget, and the Kohl Government is in any case committed to a policy of cutting back spending at home and abroad.

Herr Genscher, on the other hand, who has been criticized for what is generally considered to have been a weak and unimaginative German presidency of the EEC Commission, wants the Community to undertake a number of reforms, all of which will cost money. In particular he told Community ambassadors on Wednesday that he would like to see a change in the EEC social fund to combat youth unemployment, an opening up of the Community domestic market, and a change in Community financing to assuage the British as well as reducing West Germany's burden.

Commentators here see little room for manoeuvre on the budgetary issue, and are convinced that Mrs Thatcher, for domestic political reasons, will take an extremely tough line. Many are pessimistically predicting deadlock and a break-down of the talks.

PARIS: France is in favour keeping the summit to the proposed dates of June 6 and 7, but is "open to discussion" on the possibility of postponing it, the Elysee Palace said yesterday, Diana Geddes writes.

BRUSSELS: The British general election is bound to set the tone for the vital meeting of EEC foreign ministers this weekend at Garmisch, Ian Murray writes.

The main item on the agenda is the desperate need to agree the new way of financing the Community before it goes bankrupt. Central to the whole discussion is how British demands for a fairer balance to the EEC budget can be met.

Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, will be seeking to persuade his colleagues that they must stop procrastinating and make up their minds to reform the EEC's finances. Meanwhile he will insist on a rebate to British budget contributions for 1983 to tide Britain over until a longer term solution is negotiated.

Mr Pym's very firm orders from Downing Street are that the figure for the 1983 rebate must be ready for agreement no later than June 6, the date of the European summit in Stuttgart and just three days before the general election. At this week-end's informal meeting and later at the formal foreign ministers' meeting in Brussels on May 24 Mr Pym will have the responsibility of persuading member states to agree the 1983 figure.

Mrs Thatcher can be expected to make no concessions to the EEC before the general election. Equally member states are well aware the Labour Party is pledged to withdraw from the Community, something no other member state really wants to see. It is therefore in nobody's interest to have a major Community row before the British election.

Without naming Britain or West Germany, M. Cheysson maintained that it was simply "not a serious attitude" to proclaim the EEC has a future while insisting at the same time the Community's resources remain at existing levels.

M Cheysson refused to commit France to getting Spain's entry negotiations completed during the six months next year when Paris occupies the Community presidency.

The visit to Señor Fernando Moran, the Spanish Foreign Minister, during which M

## Cold cod and chips in Central Park

From Christopher Thomas New York

Mr John Nisbet's business is bagpipes and fish and chips, a combination of interests he brought from his native Scotland. He runs his businesses from a scruffy little town called Kearney, a stone's throw from New York and America's most Scottish community.

In Kearney you can buy Bisto gravy, Smarties, Oxo cubes, Marmite and Cadbury's chocolates, all British delights not readily available in America. There are four fish and chip shops, including Mr Nisbet's, where the offerings are the real thing and not the usual frozen, processed unrecognisable stuff that serve up in neighbourhood diners and have the temerity to call fish.

With this in mind the authorities who run Central Park in New York gave him what is known as an "ethnic food concession" so that he could sell fish and chips and meat pies to the milling multitudes who will be congregating for the Glenfiddich Highland Games being staged today and tomorrow. The High Chief of this event of enormous proportions is Charlton Heston.

Mr Heston looks unusual in a kilt and, alas, one of the official photographs (shown here) has him with a kilt on back-to-front. But he can rightly claim to be of Scottish descent. He will launch the caber tossing and the other antics at a press conference today.

While Mr Heston will doubtless be enjoying himself, Mr Nisbet has serious problems. The park commissioners suddenly decided that they were banning propane gas from Central Park, which left him with no means to cook and warm his goodies. So what is he going to do with mountains of beautifully fresh and fileted cod, just delivered, and 500 dozen meat pies?

He has a choice but to freeze what fish he cannot sell from his Kearney shop (called the Argyle), which is not his



Out of kilter: Charlton Heston, complete with back-to-front kilt, striking a chiefly pose in New York.

custom; he likes to cook it fresh. And he will be out and about in Central Park, when not playing bagpipes for Mr Heston and others, trying to sell an extremely large number of cold meat pies.

It is the first Highland Games in Central Park, a spirited occasion of dance and sport, and one of the highlights of the Britain Salutes New York festival.

Mr Nisbet, who also sells bagpipes and all things Scottish, came to America 22 years ago, and gravitated quite naturally to Kearney six months after his arrival.

He came from Musselburgh, six miles east of Edinburgh, to do what all immigrants to America do - to dig for gold. He has been doing extremely well but the Central Park commissioners have set him back badly.

All the pies and cod are likely to lose him about \$8,000, apart from depriving the expatriate Brits of a distinctive touch of home

## Opposition MP held in Zimbabwe

From Stephen Taylor Harare

Two senior members of the Zimbabwe opposition, including an MP, have been detained in the past week and violence and intimidation against opposition supporters was continuing, the acting leader of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Patriotic Front party said yesterday.

Joseph Chinamano said he had been unable to discover the reason for the detention of Mrs Thelma Lesaba, an MP for Matabeleland North, and Mr Elijah Moyo, a member of the Patriotic Front Central Committee.

Mr Chinamano, who has been acting president of the Patriotic Front since Mr Nkomo's flight to exile, said in an interview that PF supporters were still being beaten and raped by soldiers deployed in the former curfew areas of Matabeleland and the Midlands, but that the overall level of violence had subsided.

More than 1,100 civilians are estimated to have been killed in the brutal military operations of January and February to root out guerrillas and their supporters in Matabeleland.

The brutality has gone down but there are still occasional incidents of atrocities," Mr Chinamano said.

He declined to give details until he had presented his information to Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, the Minister of State (Defence) in the Prime Minister's office but said reports had been made to police and he expected the culprits to be punished.

Mr Chinamano confirmed government statements that a preliminary meeting had been held last month between three-man committees of the PF and the ruling Zanu (PF) party on the possibility of a merger, but indicated that there was no prospect of an early agreement.

## Fear of super missiles MX could be bargaining chip in arms cut deal

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

The American MX missile could end up by being a bargaining counter to encourage the Russians to withdraw their big SS18 intercontinental ballistic missiles.

In the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (Start) which resume in Geneva on June 8, the United States negotiators have laid great emphasis on securing limitations of the largest missiles.

These are regarded as being destabilising, because, with their long range, multiple warheads, and great accuracy, they have the ability to destroy the other side's missiles even in their hardened silos. In any period of high tension, there will, therefore, be a great temptation to fire these missiles before they can be destroyed by the enemy.

The MX is being developed specifically as a counter to the Russian SS17, SS18 and SS19 strategic missiles, but it is the SS18 which concerns Americans most.

In the Start negotiations, the US would like to see a special sub-ceiling placed on the SS18, of which Russia has deployed more than 300, leading ultimately to their total removal by the end of a second phase of an agreement, which would be at about the end of the century.

The US has not formally offered a trade-off between the MX and the SS18, but one source suggested it would be within the logic of the position for Russia to counter American demands over the SS18 by seeking concessions on MX.

America has had the utmost difficulty in finding a method of basing the MX which would not be vulnerable to Russian missiles. It is argued that this is not exclusively an American problem, but one which Russia will also experience, particularly when the MX is in service, and that this, together with the destabilising nature of these weapons, provides both sides with strong incentives to reach an agreement which would ultimately outlaw this class of weapon.

In the next generation of strategic missiles both sides appear likely to move towards

smaller, possibly single-warhead missiles, a move which, in the case of America, was specifically recommended in the recent report of the Scowcroft commission.

The commission recommended, pending the development of single-warhead missiles, the basing of 100 MXs in existing Minuteman silos. Congress is now debating whether to approve finance for the MX, with a view to it starting to be deployed in 1986.

Confirmation that MX might ultimately emerge as a bargaining counter was implicitly contained in a letter President Reagan sent on Thursday to a number of senators. "Consistent with our national security requirements, the overall level of peace keeping (that is, MX) deployment will be influenced by Soviet strategic programmes and arms reductions agreements," the President said.

WASHINGTON: Mr Reagan, by showing his readiness to try a new approach in arms control negotiations with Moscow, has got approval from two key Congressional committees for funds for flight testing of the MX missile, Mohsin Ali writes.

The Senate Appropriations Committee voted on Thursday by 17-11 in favour of releasing \$625m (£400m) frozen by Congress last year.

On Wednesday, the House defence appropriations subcommittee also approved release of the funds.

Both votes came after committee members had received letters from the President linking approval of the MX - which will have ten warheads each - with modification of his arms control negotiations policies.

Release of the funds must still be approved by both the Senate and House of Representatives. Money to build the missiles would have to be authorized separately.

Funds for the MX were blocked by Congress last December pending a report by the Scowcroft commission on deployment of the missile.

## Drought in Madras Tankers quench a city's thirst

From Michael Hamlyn, Madras

Where Chinnappayyan stood would normally be more than 30ft under water. He grasped the cracked soil with a wide-spread big toe and said: "If the monsoons do not come this year a man might just as well stand here and die."

With his cotton lungi tucked up round his waist, and a t-shirt looking more like a string vest, Chinnappayyan was standing on the bed of what they call a tank. It is a shallow reservoir six miles across at its widest point, which provides the irrigation water for nearly 5,000 acres of paddy at Mamandur in North Arcot, 60 miles south of Madras.

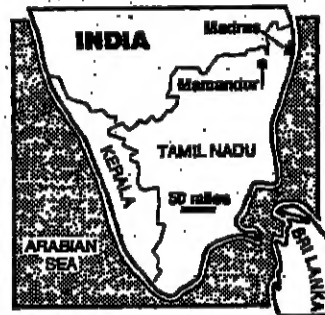
The monsoons have failed for the past three years. The water which was stored in the tank has all been used or dried up, and although in the last growing season he planted his rice on the two acres that he shares-crops, nothing grew. Now he has dug a shallow well in the floor of the tank and is squatting on an eighth of an acre planted with spinach and melons, with which he is trying to raise a few rupees to keep himself and his two sons from starvation.

All over Tamil Nadu, the southern state of which Madras is the capital, people are praying for rain. In the countryside people are leaving the land to join the growing bands of coolie labour in the towns. In the towns people are queuing in the streets for their two pots of water a day from tanker lorries.

Of the three reservoirs that supply Madras with water two are now bone dry. Pumps have to be used with the third, since the water level has fallen too low for it to feed by gravity. Instead of getting 52 million gallons of water a day the Madras is getting 45 million gallons on alternate days.

Even at this drastically reduced rate the water in the Red Hills lake will be completely drained by the end of next month. The 4,500,000 people living in the city will be totally dependent on four fields of deepbore wells, of which 64 are in operation and 15 more will be sunk.

The city officials are not pessimists. Mr Dewan Mohammed, managing director of the Madras Metropolitan Water Supply Board, expects that even if the monsoons do fail there will be enough rain in them at least to charge the ground water, if not replenish the reservoirs.



## Woman held in Havana after hijack

Miami (Reuters and AP) - A woman waving a flare pistol overpowered a stewardess, held the gun at her head and forced a US airliner to fly to Cuba.

The aircraft a Capitol DC8, landed in Miami early yesterday with 238 passengers and 10 crew after a three-hour stop in Havana. The hijacker was detained by the Cuban authorities. Airline officials said no one was hurt. The motives of the woman, who is black, were not known.

The aircraft was seized about 30 minutes after taking off from San Juan, Puerto Rico, on Thursday night for Miami. Its final destination was Chicago. A man hijacked the same flight on May 1, and forced the pilot to take him to Havana.

Diplomats in Havana said the passengers were allowed to use the airport terminal before the aircraft was cleared to return to Miami. FBI agents met it at Miami airport, and questioned the passengers and crew.

## Vietnamese troops sent to Cambodia

Bangkok (Reuters) - Vietnam sent 2,000 fresh troops into southern Cambodia earlier this month, one day after it announced a partial troop withdrawal from the country.

Squadron Leader Prasong Soonsiri, secretary-general of the National Security Council, said the new Vietnamese troops, based in Kandal province south of Phnom Penh, replaced soldiers Hanoi pulled out on May 2.

Western journalists were invited to Phnom Penh by the Vietnamese authorities to witness the withdrawal and saw about 1,500 soldiers leave the Cambodian capital and cross the frontier of Vietnam.

Mr Ngo Dien, Vietnam's Ambassador to Phnom Penh, said at the time more than 10,000 Vietnamese troops would leave Cambodia.

There are an estimated 180,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia backing up the Heng Samrin regime.

## Mystery subs 'part of Russian attack plan'

From Christopher Mosey, Stockholm

The latest incident involving two suspected Soviet midget submarines operating in Swedish waters was part of Russian preparations for a rapid over-land attack of Norway in the event of war, according to senior Swedish defence sources quoted by the Stockholm daily Svenska Dagbladet yesterday.

The paper said Swedish experts on Soviet strategy had told its reporters the submarines were investigating possibilities for the landing of Soviet forces in the east coast city of Sundsvall. From there they would advance rapidly

along main roads to over-run Nato dumps in the Trondheim area of Norway intended for the use of American rapid deployment units in wartime.

The paper said the Swedish Navy was convinced from its preliminary investigations into the latest incident of Sundsvall that the intruding submarines were from the Soviet Union.

It said the Navy had found impressions on the seabed indicating the presence of at least one conventional submarine and one midget submarine.

## Moi meets envoy after coup scare

From Charles Harrison Nairobi

Sir Leonard Allinson, the British High Commissioner to Kenya, had a private meeting with President Moi yesterday. The meeting was at Sir Leonard's request, after speculation here since Mr Moi said last weekend that a foreign power was "grooming" another Kenyan for the presidency.

Ministers, politicians and other leaders joined in condemning the alleged "traitor", and in calling for him and the power backing him to be named.

Sir Leonard is understood to have expressed concern at the speculation and the uncertainty, while making it clear that Britain would not involve itself in such matters.

The ruling Kenya African National Union newspaper, Kenya Times, yesterday headed its leading article: "Action needed to contain traitors," and said Kenyans had shown during the week that nobody could hope to impose himself on the people with the help of "foreign masters".

Recalling the attempted coup last August (when Kenyan airmen tried unsuccessfully to overthrow the Government), it added: "The foreign-inspired plot is a very serious affair that calls for strong action now. It is likely that the traitors being aided by the foreigners were the same forces that were behind the events of last year."



## South Africa's outcasts

A cartoon in *Sowetan*, the main daily newspaper for South African blacks, underlines the fact that the fever which gripped the country this week, as the Government faced challenges to its constitutional reforms from both left and right in four crucial Transvaal by-elections, was primarily the concern of the country's 4.6 million whites, who form 15.8 per cent of the total population, Michael Hornsby writes from Johannesburg.

Although they do not have the vote, the outcome of the by-election was at least of interest to the 2.7 million Coloureds (9.3 per cent) and 850,000 Indians (2.9 per cent) who would be able to elect representatives, albeit on segregated rolls, to a new tri-cameral legislature if the reforms are put into effect.

For the 72 per cent of the population who are black, however, the by-elections were a bore. Reform or no reform, blacks will remain without representation in the central parliament.

## Police cell death treated as murder

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

The death in Dirkesdorp police station in south-eastern Transvaal last week of Mr Timothy Manana (see box) is being treated as a murder case, says Joseph Du Pont, the investigating officer, told *The Times* yesterday.

An initial post mortem examination on Mr Manana's body indicated that he could have died of suffocation, according to informed sources. The results have not yet been made public, however, and the police say they cannot comment on them while the investigation is continuing.

Lawyers for Mr Manana's family have requested permission to have a second post mortem examination conducted by a private pathologist. This was to have been carried out on Thursday but because of procedural delay, it has been postponed until next Monday.

Captain Du Pont also confirmed that an investigation is

being conducted into a complaint of assault lodged against the police at Dirkesdorp by Mr Manana's father, Mr Absalom Manana, who claims that the police had given electric shock treatment while being detained at the same time as his son.

A post mortem examination

finding is also awaited in the case of Mr Zephaniah Sibanyoni (see box). Captain Du Pont said he did not yet know what the result would be, but he believed it would show that Mr Sibanyoni had died of "natural causes, probably from an epileptic fit".

A decision is expected soon

from the Attorney-General concerning the third death connected with Dirkesdorp police station, that of Mr Saur Mkhize (see box). Legal sources believe he could either order an inquest into the affair or prosecute the policeman concerned for murder.

It has been disclosed, meanwhile, that police in the Boland region of the Cape are investigating the death of a Coloured schoolboy, Daniel Benjamin, aged 15, whose head was allegedly banged against a cell wall by a policeman while he and three other boys were being held on suspicion of stealing pigeons.

Opposition members have said they intend to raise the deaths in Parliament, and seek a full explanation from Mr Louis Le Grange, the Minister of Law and Order. Mr Le Grange has been strongly criticized in the past for failing to condemn police brutality.

## THE DIRKESDORP VICTIMS

April 2: Mr Saur Mkhize, aged about 48, is shot dead by a white policeman from the Dirkesdorp police station. Constable J. A. Nienaber, in Dirkesdorp, a black farming community in south-eastern Transvaal, Mr Mkhize, the community's elected leader, was trying to address a meeting of about 400 of its 5,000 inhabitants called to protest against their forced resettlement in tribal reserves. The policeman said the meeting was illegal and claims to have shot Mr Mkhize in self-defence.

May 3: Mr Timothy Thamba Manana, aged 38, who worked as a tractor driver on a white farm near Dirkesdorp, died in Dirkesdorp police station after being arrested the previous day on suspicion of cattle-stealing, a charge he denied.

May 4: Mr Zephaniah Sibanyoni, aged 33, dies "in the kitchen of the police station at Dirkesdorp while enjoying a meal," according to a police statement. Mr Sibanyoni worked on a white farm in the area.

سك ان النفل



## THE ARTS

## Cannes Film Festival

## A few legal questions to try the jury



Comedy lessons: John Cleese and Graham Chapman in the new Monty Python film

The Festival Palace, its recently pristine walls now badly stained with graffiti in red and blue paint, has been wrecked back from the medical students and riot police in time for a very odd event: a special showing of Michael Winner's remake of *The Wicked Lady*, and an official ceremony in honour of its producer, Menahem Golan. Since Mr Golan is a heavyweight cinema owner and mass-producer of pictures that rarely make festival grade, the gala has caused some surprise.

It appears in fact that Mr Golan considered that the festival organizers

had inflicted a blow to his pride and prestige. He was announced as a member of the jury, and this too caused some surprise. A few days before the festival began, the organizers thought better of it and rather curiously told Mr Golan it was a mistake. Mistake or not, Mr Golan's understandable disappointment seemed to be shared by his lawyers. He has also been mentioned as a possible member of next year's jury.

Two British entries, Nagisa Oshima's *Merry Christmas, Mr Lawrence*, and James Ivory's *Heat and Dust* have been shown on successive days,

Terry Jones' *Monty Python: The Meaning of Life* was shown at the start of the Festival and to crown the national entry, Bill Forsyth's *Local Hero* was selected to open the Cannes Des Realisateurs. The reception of *Local Hero* has been as enthusiastic as any film's so far, confounding anyone who felt that indigenous Scots humour was in any way localized in appeal.

Robert Duvall, and who acts in Bruce Beresford's *Tender Mercies*, also appears at Cannes as the director of an attractive first feature, *Angelo, My Love*. It is a cheerful, funny,

feeling and honestly anti-romantic picture of the life of a gypsy community in New York. The film is entirely acted by the gypsies themselves.

Duvall found their ability to recreate their characters and their lives on the screen was remarkable, however. The star is 10-year-old (or thereabouts) Angelo Evans, whom Duvall discovered handing out leaflets on the streets to publicize his mother's palm-reading service, and Steve Tsiganosoff, a beat-up old rascal with an air of self-absorbed comic villainy much like that of W. C. Fields. Without seeming to force or falsify their reality, Duvall draws out of them an admirably controlled narrative of small dramas and high comedy.

David Robinson

## Radio

## Too much air

Public criticism of radio's own performance was non-existent until the arrival some years ago of *Disputed, Tunbridge Wells* when Derek Robinson began to follow up the questions and dissatisfactions raised in listeners' letters.

Mr Robinson was and is a sandpaper sort of broadcaster, yet rumours leaked out that the BBC did not intend to be pilloried on its own wavelengths. At all events, *Disputed, Tunbridge Wells* vanished from the air, to be replaced after an interval by *Feedback* (Radio 4, Sundays and Tuesdays) which with interruptions has been going ever since. How is it going now?

The programme, unlike its predecessor has never become wedded to one presenter, but has rung the changes - although I reckon that the present incumbent, Tom Vernon, must also be the longest-serving. However, in the all-important matter of content it is, exactly like that predecessor, dependent on its listeners' response.

*Disputed, Tunbridge Wells*, by its perhaps not too complimentary choice of title said something about a part (though not of course all) of that response which both it and *Feedback* must arouse - unthinking overstatement or even meaningless outrage: the recent jumping up and down about the Today signature tune was a case in point. And if this is inevitable, so perhaps is its promotion by the programme, because the sound of people jumping up and down is more exciting (and better?) broadcast than something more sedate.

Last week's edition devoted a lot of time to a vehement letter about the poor musical taste of contributors to *Down Your Way*, which could have been disposed of in 30 seconds - although in compensation the next major item, on standards of interviewing, was more measured and informative.

However, my general view of *Feedback* on current form is that it is leaning more than it should toward excitement and performance. Though it may not be possible in this format to generate the level of discussion

that emerged in the *Broadcasting Tomorrow* phone-ins (Radio 4, late 82/early 83), the programme might sometimes have a try. On the other hand, it is plain that the present style of production - fast, jokey, punctuated by music and effects - is primarily a branch of the light entertainment business.

Indeed so far has it gone in that direction that Mr Vernon, a broadcaster I admire, has come to sound uncomfortably like Took of Television.

Another, but legitimate, contribution to light entertainment, which on its first appearance (autumn 82) failed utterly in an attempt, to sound cool and sophisticated was *In the Air* it did, however, succeed in sounding tiresome and pretentious. Back for another try (Radio 4, Tuesdays and Wednesdays; producers, Julian Hale and Rosemary Adams), I think it may have improved.

Anthony Holden, originally paired with Anne Gregg, is now on his own and the sense of striving after jetset effect has gone. This is a more or less

The sense of striving after jetset effect is gone. It is now tolerable

straightforward series of small charity interviews with the odd song by way of diversion. Still not marvellous, but tolerable, low-key evening listening.

Jack Danby in *Bevin Boys* (Radio 4, Tuesday; producer, Susan Snailum) took what must surely be a rich subject: the experiences of those young men selected by ballot in the 1940s to do their war service in the mines. But he and his producer have been recorded mainly in a group of excerpts from them lacking almost completely that sense of intimacy and vivid memory which such a programme demands. On the other hand there was a great deal too much of Mr Danby telling us what ought to have emerged from interview.

David Wade

## Notice to Copyright Holders

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David Young Cameron, Frank Cadogan Cowper, William Russell Flint, F. Pickford Marriott, Philip Wilson Steer. (M7261)

Theatre  
Gentlemanly JacobinMuch Ado about Nothing  
Barbican

Comparisons are odious, as Dogberry tried to say, but the contrast between London's other two flashy and shallow Shakespeare comedy productions (National and Barbican) and the radiant intelligence, taste and charm of Terry Hands's *Much Ado* is too pointed to ignore. Those strengths coincide so closely with the qualities of Derek Jacobi's Benedick (and how fortunate he could transfer from Stratford with it) that it is hard to divide the honours.

Alexander Reid's costumes, sumptuously varied in fabric

and colour, sustain the Charles I period (only Nigel Hess's saccharine English-Sixties musical score jars). That era suits Jacobin's reading, which is gentlemanly, Gielgud-tradition, not rough-diamond, and establishes Claudio and Pedro - even the destructive Don John, elegantly played by John Cullis as a Don Giovanni possibly fonder of his own sex - as van Dyck cavaliers, soldier-fops whose sense of honour makes them disastrously naive and rigid over the tragic trick that shatters Hero's marriage.

And the incessant talk of marriage, seldom brought out in performance, creates the pressure Sinead Cusack needs, young and lovely though her Beatrice still is. She speaks of leading apes in hell as though she would rather be a dead spinster than a

live one, and in her gulling scene, which Hero (Clare Shaw) and Ursula (Katy Sheehan) play beautifully as necessary home truths, she stands motionless, understanding how she repelled what she most needs.

As a newly arrived star (her alone) she still matches Mr Jacobin's comedy experience, ever polished, ever fresh. His boyish charm is undimmed. There are other possible interpretations than the witty-romantic but the bliss he finds in the tenderness of a happy lover is enough to make any Cupid-despising Benedick realize what he is missing and do something about it.

Anthony Masters



Derek Jacobi and Sinead Cusack: the right pressure

## Television

Two middle-aged brothers drink and reminisce; that is the central, indeed only, situation of *Kisch Kisch* (BBC 2), Alan Owen's first television play for some time. The wife of one brother has died and now, as they sit in the study of their father, the spectacle of stiff upper lips beginning to droop fills the screen.

Nostalgia and familial strife are both potent themes, and in this play we get a strange co-existence of them and a Rattigan - with more emphasis, though, on the latter. Perhaps it should have been called *Kisch Kisch*. There are hints of incest ("Can I tap father's barometer?") and homosexuality which culminate in the confession of a "threefold" between husband, dead wife

and a Danish au pair called Kisch Kisch.

This was, it seems, a play originally devised for radio which no doubt accounts for the self-conscious air of the dialogue. "A far from unpleasing experience, I can assure you..." growled, but inwardly I purr. If this sounds stilted on television it is perhaps because it was designed, somehow, to be disembodied.

What television does here is to emphasize how insufficient the medium is for restrained human drama of this kind. The screen demands action, movement, and, if possible, climax; in the small area of this play, we have instead memory, reflection and introspection. All the camera can do is depict the physical clutter of these brothers' lives, the external environ-

ment which threatens to stifle them, which turns confessions into mere "confidences".

A great deal, then, depends on the acting. Anthony Bate is very good as the unmarried brother - he is something in the diplomatic corps, and therefore rumoured to be a homosexual - as he registers various silent states of unease and misery when his brother gabbles on about the past. Ian Richardson is expert, also, at a kind of bourgeois angst although he is made up to look too much like a middle-aged *roué* to be entirely convincing as a desolated mourner. The secret of acting such parts is to make a little go a very long way indeed; in that respect, it seemed to resemble the drama itself.

Peter Ackroyd

The South Bank Show (tomorrow, ITV, 10.30) hangs an uncompromisingly frank portrait of Robert Lowell on the peg of Ian Hamilton's new biography of the mentally unstable American poet, and it is Mr Hamilton himself who contributes some of the boldest brush-strokes. Melvyn Bragg's double-bill is completed by a historic happening - the first performance (the honour falls to the Arditi String Quartet) of the 16-year-old Benjamin Britten's *Quartetino*, a work in which intimations of future greatness abound. This is a scoop and a half.

There is nothing wrong with *The Blue and the Gray* (tomorrow, BBC 1, 7.15pm) that a better script and a ton or so of dust could not have put right.

## Weekend choice

Part one of this three-part saga of the American Civil War takes 105 minutes for the guns to bark, but it must be said for the director, Andrew V. McLaglen, that when the North v South scrapping does begin, he handles the blood and thunder stuff with skill. What is wrong with the film is what is wrong with so much contemporary American television drama: too antiseptic, too highly polished. Nothing looks as if it was already ageing before the cameras started turning whether it be John Brown's brand-new galleys or the spick-and-span train that brings Lincoln (Gregory Peck with false nose but everything else looking authentic) into town.

Extracts from *Summoned by Bells* (tonight, BBC 2, 7.50)

were sensitively inserted by its producer, Jonathan Stedall, into his recent *Time with Benjamin* series, and we should welcome the repeated opportunity to see the autobiographical film in all its unexcavated glory.

Radio choice: The Common Touch, Making Movies (tomorrow, Radio 4, 6.30) is both a checking of the climate of the British film industry (squalid, with bright periods spreading from the direction of Attenborough and Putnam) and an anatomy of a new British thriller called *Slayground*, which sounds like what the American trade press used to call "superior thick-cut". Too violent, though, if the cinema has hope to put more family bottoms on £3-a-time seats.

Peter Davalle

## Court of Appeal

## No right to picket on airport land

British Airports Authority v Ashton and Others

Before Lord Justice Robert Goff and Mr Justice Mann

[Judgment delivered May 12]

Section 15 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974 (TULRA) as amended by the Employment Act 1980, did not confer a right to attend on land, for the purposes of peaceful picketing, against the will of the owner. Nor did it affect any bylaws under which the use and operation of that land was regulated.

Disobedience of a request to leave the aerodrome, made by a police constable under by-law 5(58) of the Heathrow Airport - London By-laws 1972, would not found a prosecution under that by-law unless the request had been made fairly and reasonably, having regard to securing the efficient, economic and safe operation of the airport.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held, allowing in part the British Airports Authority's appeal by case stated from the Uxbridge Justices, who had acquitted seven picketing trade unionists of charges of trespassing on the 1972 by-laws.

Mr Timothy Walker, who did not appear below, for the airports authority, Mr Timothy Nash for the trade unionists.

MR JUSTICE MANN, giving the reserved judgment of the court, said that the seven respondents had been charged that on March 31, 1982, at Heathrow Airport, (1) they had remained on the aerodrome after having been requested to leave by a constable contrary to by-law 5(58) of the Heathrow Airport - London By-laws 1972; and (2) they had taken part in a public demonstration likely to interfere with the proper use of the aerodrome contrary to by-law 5(34).

The respondents had each pleaded not guilty before the justices, and had been acquitted. The justices had been of the opinion that (1) the respondents had acted within the terms of section 15 of TULRA and that by-law 5(34) of the 1972 by-law could not render their action unlawful.

(2) That even if section 15 did not apply, the respondents had not been taking part in a public demonstration within the terms of by-law 5(34).

(3) That in view of their findings in relation to by-law 5(34) it would be incongruous to convict under by-law 5(58).

Following the dismissal of the informations, the British Airports Authority had taken over the appeal by case stated to the Divisional Court.

The justices had found as facts that the respondents had all been ramp workers employed by British Airways. Six of them were officials of the Transport and General Workers Union.

In their Lordships' judgment, the case stated required an examination of three questions: (1) Were the acts of the respondents in mounting a picket at Heathrow Airport a contravention of by-law 5(34)?

(2) In remaining on the aerodrome after being requested to leave by a constable, were the respondents in contravention of by-law 5(58)?

(3) Was the position affected by section 15 of TULRA?

His Lordship said that the Heathrow Airport - London By-laws 1972 had been made under a power conferred by section 9 of the Airports Authority Act 1965, which had been re-enacted in the Airports Authority Act 1975.

By-law 5(34) provided: "No person shall organise or take part in any public demonstration... likely to obstruct or interfere with the proper use of the aerodrome."

The crucial point was, whether there had been a "public demonstration". The justices appeared to have thought that that meant a demonstration involving members of the public.

The court could not agree. The word "public" had to be construed as indicating that the demonstration occurred in public. In that sense what the respondents had done was public.

According to the *Shorter Oxford English Dictionary* (3rd edition at p479), the meaning of the word "demonstration" included: "a public manifestation of feeling, often taking the form of a procession and mass meeting." That was an acceptable description in the present context.

Accordingly their Lordships were of opinion that the respondents were in contravention of by-law 5(34) if they had taken part in a public demonstration likely to interfere with the proper use of the aerodrome contrary to by-law 5(34).

The respondents had each pleaded not guilty before the justices, and had been acquitted. The justices had been of the opinion that (1) the respondents had acted within the terms of section 15 of TULRA and that by-law 5(34) of the 1972 by-law could not render their action unlawful.

(2) That even if section 15 did not apply, the respondents had not been taking part in a public demonstration within the terms of by-law 5(34).

(3) That in view of their findings in relation to by-law 5(34) it would be incongruous to convict under by-law 5(58).

[[1908] 2 IR 214], a decision dealing with section 2 of the Trade Disputes Act 1906, which was materially similar to section 15 of the 1974 Act.

The decision had been twice followed in Ireland and the latest decision, *Lid v Ferguson*, [1973] IR 620 had been cited without disapproval in *Broom v DPP* ([1974] AC 587).

The court would accept the reasoning in *Larkin*, and conclude that section 15 of the 1974 Act neither gave a right to attend on land against the will of its owner, or the person to whom exclusive occupation had been given, nor did it affect the operation of any by-law by which the use and operation of that land was regulated.

The British Airports Authority owned every part of Heathrow Aerodrome, including all the roads within the perimeter, none of which was a highway. Its by-laws regulated the operation and use of the aerodrome.

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Following the dismissal of the informations, the British Airports Authority had taken over the appeal by case stated to the Divisional Court.

The justices had found as facts that the respondents had all been ramp workers employed by British Airways. Six of them were officials of the Transport and General Workers Union.

Its ownership, unlike that of the private landowner, was subject to the right of the public to have access for the purpose of taking advantage of the services and facilities provided by the authority in pursuance of its statutory duty: see *Cincomond*.

However, access for the purpose of picketing was not a right to which the authority's ownership was subject. In regard to access for that purpose, the authority's ownership and the status of its by-laws were indistinguishable from those of the Belfast Harbour Commissioners in the *Larkin* case.

Accordingly, section 15 of TULRA was irrelevant in the context of a prosecution under by-law 5(58).

The case would be remitted to the justices on the question whether the request made by the constable was reasonable having regard to the considerations enumerated by their Lordships.

Solicitors: Mr M. W. T. Nott; John L. Williams.

## Law Report May 14 1983

## Law Society must disclose documents

Buckley v Law Society and Another

Before Sir Robert Megarry, Vice-Chancellor

[Judgment delivered May 10]

In proceedings under section 35 and Schedule 1 of the Solicitors Act 1974 (giving the Law Society powers of intervention in a solicitor's practice where dishonesty was suspected), the plaintiff was granted an interlocutory application for discovery of certain documents in the possession of the council of the society.

Mr Edward Cazalet, QC and Mr Ian McCulloch for the plaintiff; Mr John Whitaker for the Law Society. THE VICE-CHANCELLOR said that on August 17, 1982 the Law Society wrote to the plaintiff saying that "the council have resolved that they have reason to suspect dishonesty on your part and are satisfied that you have failed to comply with the Solicitors Accounts Rules 1975".

The letter stated that the council had further resolved to vest in the

society under paragraph 6(2)(a) of the Schedule all moneys held by the solicitor or his firm and to require the solicitor (under paragraph 9(1)) to deliver to their agent all documents in his possession in connection with his practice or any controlled trust.

The letter enclosed a certified copy of the council's minutes (in accordance with paragraph 6(3)), showing that it had been made on July 29, 1982 by the professional purposes committee of the council under delegated powers.

By paragraph 6(4) a solicitor could, within 14 days of the service of such a resolution, apply to the High Court for an order directing the society to withdraw the notice, and by paragraph 6(5) the court, if it made such an order, could make such other orders in the matter as it thought fit.

By Order 106, rule 6 of the Rules of the Supreme Court, proceedings under the Schedule were to be assigned to the Chancery Division, the application being made by originating summons. The plaintiff

accordingly issued an originating summons in the Chancery Division. By paragraph 15 of the Schedule, such an application could be disposed of in chambers.

The interlocutory application made under Order 24, rule 7, for discovery of documents, had been heard in chambers but both sides assented to judgment being delivered in open court.

The relief sought by the originating summons was that the Law Society should withdraw the notice of August 17, 1982 and for consequential relief.

Mr Whitaker for the society put forward a variety of objections, one being that the acts of the Law Society in such matters were subject to judicial review and that the court was precluded from making the order sought by the plaintiff further than that the society was exercising a public function in taking action under the Schedule, and that discovery should no more be ordered against the society in the exercise of that function than against a bench of magistrates or a coroner.

He emphasized that what the court had to determine under the Schedule was not whether the resolution had rightly been made but whether the notice to the plaintiff should now be withdrawn. Any challenge to the resolution itself should, he said, be made fair and square by judicial review and not otherwise.

A second line of defence was that, subject to documents that were privileged or confidentially held, the need for short-term accommodation was a matter for the society's problem for housing authorities.

An intention to retain the property temporarily was inconsistent with an intention to retain the property so long as there was a need to provide short-term accommodation.

Accordingly the application would be granted.

Solicitors: Mr Philip Shiner, Small Heath Community Law Centre, Birmingham; Sharpe Pritchard & Co for Mr Frank H. Wilson, Birmingham.

## Split-second identification not adequate

Garner v Chief Constable of Manchester

The Divisional Court applied the guidelines in *R v Turnbull* [1977] 2 QB 224 as to identification evidence in allowing on May 12 an appeal by case stated by Mr N. C. Garner and quashing his conviction and sentence of three months' imprisonment for assault on a police officer contrary to section 51(1) of the Police Act 1964.

Judge Jalland, sitting with two lay justices, had on appeal in the crown court upheld the decision of the Divisional Court.

LORD JUSTICE ACKNER said that the officer described his assailant, whom he had seen for "a split second", as having short dark hair, a wispy moustache, wearing a denim jacket and an earring in his left ear.

The statements of police officers who received a description of the assailant within 10 minutes of the incident agreed on three of the features but not that the assailant had a moustache.

The defendant was arrested one hour and five minutes later: he had a moustache. He was positively identified by the police officer as his assailant, but was asked no questions, and on being charged made no reply.

At the crown court he called and gave no evidence. This was a case which fell fairly and squarely within the guidelines in *R v Turnbull*. The quality of the supporting evidence was not adequate to support the identification in the particular circumstances.

The appeal would be allowed and the conviction quashed.

Third, nothing had been put before the court showing that the Law Society should in such matters be exempt from the process of discovery. It was accepted on all hands that the procedure under the Schedule was distinct from the disciplinary process before a solicitor's disciplinary tribunal.

The society was not adjudicating in contested proceedings but was exercising a statutory power to take executive action to avoid possible financial defaults by solicitors.

Fourth, on the general question of discovery there was Order 24, rule 8, a rule which rules 3 and 7 of the Order were both expressly made subject to.

It ran: "...the court, if satisfied that discovery is not necessary, or not necessary at that stage of the cause or matter, may dismiss or, as the case may be, adjourn the application on taking action under the Schedule, and that discovery should no more be ordered against the society in the exercise of that function than against a bench of magistrates or a coroner."

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## Chancery Division



## THE TIMES DIARY

### Forearmed

Labour and the Alliance might as well give up. Not only did the 1981 *Old Moore's Almanack*, published in 1980, predict that Margaret Thatcher would take the opportunity of her own popularity to call an election in June 1983, but it also added: "It does so, this will undoubtedly reaffirm her mandate to continue." By 1983, the little book said, the Government's stock would be soaring and "Margaret Thatcher will have established herself as the indispensable hand at the helm." It's all over.

### Well lettered

Number two in my file of sturdy independent parliamentary candidates is David Wheatley, an unemployed nurse who will be contesting Epsom and Ewell as a radical. His manifesto is admirably terse, consisting almost entirely of the initial letters and acronyms representing pressure groups he supports. It reads: "CND; CAAT; NCCCL; BISM; AAM; WDM; MRG; PSC; AA; NSMF; AS; SF; NAS; SPUC/LIFE; CLEAR." AA is Action Aid, not the Automobile Association, but otherwise all I need tell you about Wheatley is that he is anti-EEC, NATO and US bases.

### Eights and nines

Peter Shore has set a high standard in my competition for the most unfulfillable promise uttered by a general election candidate. John Richardson of Berwick-on-Tweed caught the Labour spokesman claiming on a BBC news interview on May 10 that his party would "be returned to power on June 8". No doubt, though, assertions get even wilder as the campaign develops.

### Mollie sozzled

The time has come when I can reveal to those few of you who do not already know that the word for "the carousing of seamen on icebound ships" is mallearmarking, not, as some guessed, wassailing, gam (which is more social, late, course at sea), horripole, polourousing, or even slobberdecking. For people like me who have difficulty with long words, a short form of mallearmarking is conveniently available. It is mollie, as several ladies of that name pointed out. D. C. Harill was the wordiest of my correspondents, explaining that mallearmarking was likely to follow a hard day with the flags (harpoons) when the crew, surrounded by kengs (deblubbed whale carcasses), broached a cask of bub (strong drink). Chambers says mallearmarking derives from the obsolete Dutch for a romping woman, but Richard Ward claims it derives anagrammatically from the Alaskan lark and having now looked up both glim and nome in the dictionary, I am prepared to believe anything.

### Vigilant

On April 9 I told how an ear, nose and throat surgeon bawled at a patient in whom he had diagnosed senile deafness: "What work do you do?" and when he finally made himself heard, received the answer: "Guard for Securitor, sir." At the request of Peter Smith, chairman of Securitor, I am happy to make it clear that the patient had been referred to the specialist as a result of the company's medical examination which has long been a condition of their guards' employment.

### Biting back

Taylor Nelson market research reports that the British breakfast fry-up is giving way to health foods, but adds that in Scotland and Wales the survey found "a strong resilience to the cooked breakfast." Having chased my way as best I might through cardboard kippered plasticized eggs, dried hard bacon and through toast in both Scotland and Wales, I can attest that that section of the report is accurate, at least.

### All under control

Those who dread the hysteria of passing through airports will possibly appreciate the entertainments and attractions provided for staff and friends at the British Airports Authority's open day in their new Gatwick headquarters. To ensure that everyone has a happy, relaxing day, there will be a clypsop steel band, morris dancers, a fun bouncer and cartoons for the kids, and spinning and natural dyeing demonstrations. There will also be a fire engine. No, no, they are not expecting a fire. It will just be on display.

Do politicians want their bumps read? Helen and Peter Cooper, of the London School of Phrenology, have just published a book called *Heads* and from its hints have prepared for me phrenological readings of the four party leaders. Margaret Thatcher has a relatively narrow gap between the ears, they say, suggesting coldness, and "her language and aesthetic bumps look in need of exercise", but her hairstyle may be deliberately deceptive. "Swept up to exaggerate the intellectual area." Michael Foot is "strong on hope", but has an "outwardly recessive forehead and a generally discordant noddle. Roy Jenkins has a "satisfying round head" in which "desires for food and drink seem remarkably well developed", of course, while David Steel is "the most balanced relatively of the four", but "just slightly on the primitive side... with a sense of self-esteem lurking around the back."

PHS

# Hitler: a catalogue of errors

## Lord Dacre reflects on the muddle and misinformation surrounding the fake diaries

Last month I rashly declared the "Hitler diaries" to be genuine. I then compounded this grave error by admitting it. From the volleys of stones which have since assailed me from almost every window in Fleet Street, I realize that no one else in that populous and well-informed thoroughfare would have been so foolish as to err or so feeble as to recant. I therefore feel that I owe some explanation of my unique double-fault.

Before I had seen the diaries, I was very sceptical. Hitler was not known as a diarist; he was known to dislike writing, and the diaries were said to diverge, in some respects, from the public record. However, his "second book" and his "Table-Talk" had both come as surprises when they were published; statements that he could not use his right hand are untrue; and the public record must take account of new evidence. I therefore decided to suspend judgment until I had seen the texts. I saw them in Zurich on April 7 and sought to apply the three criteria of authenticity: form, provenance, content.

On the form I was reassured. The handwriting of Hitler and Bormann is familiar to me; and although, as a layman, I would never regard my own view as sufficient, I was reassured on being shown the independent authentication of three international experts. That, it seemed to me, is as good as one can get. I was assured that the paper had been tested and had passed the test. I was also impressed by the sheer bulk of the diaries. Who, I asked myself, would forge 60 volumes when six would have served his purpose?

I then turned to provenance. The documents, I was assured, had been supplied by the same former *Wehrmacht* officer who, in 1945, had salvaged them from the crashed plane. This man had been discovered by *Stern's* researcher, Gerd Heidemann, working backward from the site of the crash, which he was the first to identify. I naturally tried to discover the man, but I was told that he required the protection of absolute secrecy. I asked the editor of *Stern* whether he knew his identity, and was told that he did: *Stern* had possessed the material for three years and had thoroughly tested the story.

In the circumstances, I thought I could accept these assurances. I could not believe that so professional a paper would discredit itself by publishing known forgeries, and anonymity, in such matters, is not unusual. Both the papers of Bormann and the diaries of Goebbels have come to publication through persons who have never been identified; and no one doubts they are genuine.

There remains the question of

content. Here I was at a disadvantage. I saw the documents for a few hours only, under supervision, in a foreign bank volume after volume, written in a cramped German hand. Obviously I could not check them at leisure. The proper course, I believed, would have been to refer the text to a qualified German historian. However, *Stern*, it seemed, had an almost neurotic fear of leakage and had preferred to rely on a thorough check by its own domestic historians. I did not like this answer; but since I took the *bona fides* of the editor as a *datum*, I accepted it as an unfortunate necessity. This is what I meant when I afterwards regretted that normal historical methods had been sacrificed to the necessities of a journalistic scoop.

Summarizing my views at the time, I said to myself that if the handwriting was guaranteed and the provenance established, then authenticity was clear and any difficulties in the content would have to be digested. Therefore, when reporting by telephone, as instructed, I declared my belief that they were genuine.

This was a serious error for which I blame myself. Although I had been asked for an immediate opinion, that opinion need not have been positive or final. Publication was not due until May 11 - more than a month ahead. Even if time had been pressing, I should have insisted on giving only a provisional answer.

On April 19, in Hamburg, Mr Heidemann showed me his remarkable collection of Nazi documents and mementoes, several of which he assured me, were part of the same archive as the diaries. Pressed about the officer who had salvaged them, he assured me that this officer was personally known to him, was now over 80, and lived in Switzerland. But he insisted that he was under a solemn obligation not to name him.

On my return to England I reflected on Mr Heidemann's documents, and one of them disquieted me. It was a letter of 1908, and it seemed to me just a little too neatly contrived to confirm, and be confirmed by, a passage in August Kubizek's published account of his friendship with Hitler at that time. Could this letter have been forged for this purpose? But if a forged letter had been - as Mr Heidemann insisted - part of the archive salvaged from the plane, then that whole archive was suspect.

Working from this base, I began to consider the whole archive with the mind of a forger. How would a forger of Hitler's diaries proceed? I decided that he would concentrate on a period when Hitler's movements were well documented, and outside that period, select only detached episodes for which public evidence was accessible. He would also, since his main material would be derivative or trivial, vary it where he safely could with interesting deviations. The diaries, I noted, had a disconcerting correspondence with this model. They were continuous from 1932; before that there were isolated episodes; and an interesting variation was suggested in the affair of Rudolf Hess.

If at that moment I could have stopped the course of events, I would have done so. By the original timetable it would have been still 19 days ahead. But at this moment *Stern* intervened, thrusting forward its own publication from May 11 to April 24, and dragging *The Times* into it. It was therefore too late to change. All I could do was at once to tell *The Times* of my doubts.

I also took another decision. If the documents were forged, or contained forgeries, the story of their provenance, as told to me, could not have come out of a real archive. I therefore reopened the question of provenance.

On April 25 *Stern* was holding a press conference in Hamburg. I agreed to attend it only if Mr Heidemann first came to my hotel, prepared to answer questions and bring the Hess documents, of which I was particularly suspicious. When he came, I tried to extract from him some evidence to convince me that his anonymous officer really existed and was not merely a name attached to a Swiss bank account. He could not satisfy me. Nor did the Hess papers, I therefore had to admit that the provenance of the diaries, and therefore the diaries themselves, could well be false.

Having once admitted it to myself, I felt that I must attend the press conference and admit it to others. This admission was no doubt a painful surprise to *Stern*, but it was not the only surprise. The other came from Professor Weinberg, a distinguished American historian who (among other things) has calendared

the captured Nazi documents in America. He had been invited to examine the diaries for an American paper, and had, on a separate occasion, had the same opportunity as I. Like me he had been sceptical at first, but had been converted by the evidence supplied in Zurich. Now, like me, he had had second thoughts.

He had discovered that not one of the samples of Hitler's handwriting sent to the three experts for authentication, and authenticated by them, had come from the diaries themselves. How *Stern*, in so important a matter, came to submit such irrelevant samples, and to cite the authentication of them as proof of the authenticity of the diaries, is a mystery to me. But the conclusion is obvious. The authentication by the experts is, for its purpose, worthless.

Authenticated handwriting and assured provenance had been the two pillars upon which Professor Weinberg and I had independently based our conclusion that the diaries were genuine. Now both pillars, under pressure, had given way, and their substance had gravely weakened the credit of their architects. At the press conference, all we could do was suspend our own opinions and demand that *Stern* restore its credit either by revealing the true provenance of the diaries or by submitting them, at last, to proper examination. The latter course has now been adopted, with results which we know.

Looking back on the affair I recognize that I made a grave error in my first judgment. But within the limits which I wrongly accepted, I do not think that that judgment was irrational. Among the innumerable brickbats which have come from persons who have never seen, or been blinded by, the documents in question, I was comforted to find a lone elegiac support from the world's largest dealer in historical documents, who is also the author of the standard work on the detection of forgeries. He wrote: "Your position is not as untenable as you are making appear. You and Weinberg are the only historians not making uninformed statements concerning authenticity... You were badly misled by *Stern*."

Whether misled or not, I blame no one except myself for giving wrong advice to *The Times* and *Sunday Times*, whose editors have behaved throughout with more understanding than I deserved. I apologize to them, and to the public, for my error. It was a real error. It is small comfort to recall that it has happened before: that Carlyle was taken in by the Squire forgeries and Friedberg by the Serbo-Croat forgeries. That E. H. Carr authenticated the Livorno diaries and *The Times* took seriously the Parnell letters.

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David Butler

## How TV could tip the balance

Does the future resemble the past? If so, this election is already over. By every postwar precedent, Mrs Thatcher's victory is beyond challenge. The latest polls put her ahead by up to 21 per cent. And, though campaigns have changed voters' minds, none has eroded a lead as big as that.

In 1951 the Labour government pulled back from a 10 per cent deficit to a narrow defeat. In 1970 Mr Wilson, after a long trough, rose into the lead three weeks before the dissolution, only to lose by 3 per cent. In February 1974 Mr Heath started with a 6 per cent advantage before he lost in that almost tied contest. But those were the extreme cases. In eight other elections, the movement between the pollsters' reports at the start of the campaign and the final outcome was relatively small. Mr Foot or Mr Jenkins will indeed have to break the mould of British campaigns if Mrs Thatcher is to be upset.

Yet the future does not necessarily resemble the past. The reason so many commentators refuse to accept a Conservative victory as a preestablished fact lies not only in their natural desire to please their readers in the excitement of an open race, but also from the experience of the last decade and, above all, of the last two years. British voters are different today from those once-solid creatures of habit that we learnt to know and trust in the 1950s. They, or many of them, have lost their traditional roots in class and parental loyalties and have started to switch from day to day under the stimulus of events.

Consider the evidence. From 1945 to 1965, the party lead in the monthly Gallup poll only twice fluctuated within one calendar year by as much as 10 per cent. Allowing for the chances of sampling, it was a period of incredible stability. But since 1965 there have been hardly any years in which the lead has not moved by at least 15 per cent. In 1982, according to MORI, the Conservative vote went from 27 per cent to 48 per cent. Since the Alliance's foundation in March 1981, its support rose from 15 per cent to 44 per cent, but now stands at 20 per cent. Local elections have shown a similar pattern.

By-elections have been even more transformed. From 1945 to 1959, only 4 per cent of contests yielded a change of party. From 1979 to 1983, 35 per cent have done so. In Bermondsey, Liberal support rose from 20 to 37 per cent during the campaign. In Darlington, SDP support fell from 36 to 24 per cent. Vote switching has plainly moved into fashion. After this has happened, no politician (and no pollster) can feel secure, even when the evidence suggests a handsome lead.

How are we to account for the new volatility? Once there was little cause to challenge the popular belief that the children of Labour men would vote Labour, or that

owner/occupiers were Tories and council tenants were socialists. But nowadays there has been a vast increase in floating voters. And there are several reasons.

The first is that electors are more educated; successive rises in the school leaving age, as well as changes in the curriculum and teaching methods, have left some changing class structure, both through a diminished difference in standards of living and through greater mobility.

In 1945, 30 per cent of the British electorate lived in owner-occupied houses. Now the figure is 60 per cent. In 1945, 75 per cent of the British electorate could be classed as manual workers. Now the figure is 30 per cent. Those changes involve a vast increase in the number of people who are cross-pressured in their voting between working class family traditions and new middle class attributes.

The third reason lies in the history of the last 20 years. Britain has declined in the world league. And Britain has had four changes of government. The years after 1964, and again after 1974, taught Labour zealots that it was not just the wicked Tories who were holding the country back. The years after 1970 and again after 1979 taught Conservatives that it was not all the fault of the silly socialists.

But the biggest reason seems to lie in the transformation of political communications. In the 1950s most citizens got most of their political information from one of the highly partisan Fleet Street newspapers, which usually reinforced their own prejudices and helped them to see the Westminster battle as a contrast between virtue and vice. But since the arrival of television and of politics on television, with carefully balanced coverage, the public vision of the parties has been transformed.

Politicians quickly learned, when intruding into the viewer's domesticity to abandon the licensed rudeness of the Commons and the hustings. They made plain in their persuasive reasonableness how much the parties' policies overlapped, and, even more, they showed themselves as similar human types. After a few years of watching politics on television, the ordinary, mildly committed citizen found it much harder to see the party battle as a struggle between angels and devils.

In the last generation voters have become increasingly cynical, perceiving their task in the polling booth as a selection of the lesser evil, hesitantly aware that they are making a marginal choice and quite ready to be persuaded up to the last minute that the other side might after all be the better bet. That is why today all commentators, not to mention all politicians, are running scared.

The author is a Fellow of Nuffield College, Oxford.

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Paul Pickering

## Humour, yes, but far from a joke

We met in Hedley's tea rooms in Dunganannon: "A small country town with holes, dear, just like Swiss cheese," chorused Aunt Sylvia. "But the very best place for raspberry pavlovas in Ulster. Very wicked but irresistible." Betty ordered a youth to stop playing a space invader machine, and he did.

When I accidentally acquired a clutch of Irish relatives my romantic assumption was that they must be a poor Catholic family who had fought for centuries against injustice. It was quite a surprise to find a rich, Protestant clan, led by my formidable aunts Betty and Sylvia, who seem prepared to take on anyone to stay in the green rolling countryside of the Mourne Mountains.

They are not cold-hearted bigots, said Betty, but have as well developed and appreciative a sense of humour as any Catholic. To illustrate this the two ladies told the story of how my cousin William managed to lose his Ulster Defence Regiment pistol over the border in Dublin while going to a party at Trinity University. This is the sort of harmless little mishap international incidents are made of.

"It really was my fault when I packed his case," said Betty. "I put the gun in without thinking because up here they are meant to have it with them at all times in case the IRA try anything. He tied the case on the back of his motorbike and went to Dublin."

"Then somewhere by the Liffey the case, which had been tied on quite tightly fell off, and by the time he realised and went back it was gone. He didn't know his weapon was in there until he phoned home. When I told him he got in quite a panic and said he could be court-martialled. So we couldn't report it."

"We then had a call from a nice sounding man with a soft southern accent who had traced us from the address on the case. He said he had both the gun and the case and we could collect it. The man lived in a part of Dublin where the IRA have their hidey holes so William thought it was a trap."

My cousin, by this time back in the North, gathered a small Doonee like force of men to go in hot pursuit of his pistol. "The type of individuals who would even beat themselves up if left alone for a long time," one relative had commented as the fierce band left. They surrounded the Dublin house. "William was shaking when he

went to the door," said Sylvia. "The others were close in behind him when the man opened it. He turned out to be a Catholic ex-soldier who had been in the Guards in England and gave William a proper dressing down and had even cleaned the pistol for him."

"The soldier had invited some friends round, just in case there was trouble, who turned out to be republicans. So they decided to open fire to break the tension. It was just like that time in the First World War when the Germans and British shook hands across the trenches."

"Just imagine, Protestants from Dunganannon singing rebel songs. They even had to come back across the border by an old IRA and smuggling route to avoid being breathalysed by the RUC."

Aunt Betty then told me a most unusual place to carry a gun if one doesn't want it to be found in a body search, and she ordered another pavlova.

Only poor cousin William was made to look a silly Billy by the Dublin adventure. "He's now concentrating on being a Mason instead. Ornamental not monumental," said Sylvia, choking with laughter on her high tar cigarette.

"It's our sense of humour that keeps us going," said Betty. "I have known people start telling jokes straight after a bombing, like the one about the IRA man who is refused admission to heaven by St Peter but says, 'Sorry father, but you don't understand, I'm here to give you three minutes warning.'"

Aunt Betty's own anti-terrorist device is a long bar pin kept behind the door, a weapon of the ruling class not quoted in the guerrilla manuals of Che Guevara.

"I don't care if the IRA get elected, everyone hates politicians. But if they start throwing their weight about we'll show them we can be difficult. Won't we dear," demanded Sylvia. "More tea?"

When we left, Aunt Betty drove straight past the IRA front constable hunched nastily over his machine gun at the security check point where we were meant to stop. "To think his mother dressed him as a girl until he was nine. He wouldn't dare stop me."

Back home Sylvia cuddled her cat Kipling. "We laugh and on the whole things are better, but please don't just regard us as an old joke or the laugh will be on you dear." I promised never to be bigoted about Protestants again.

## Sir Richard Attenborough replies to Salman Rushdie



Attenborough directs Ben Kingsley as the crusading Gandhi

## Gandhi: faithful in spirit, the heart of the man

Apparently provoked by the fact that *Gandhi* has been voted more American Academy Awards than any other film in the history of British cinema, certain sections of the British press seem determined not only to denigrate the movie, but also to blacken the character of the man who is its central theme.

Latest to join the fray is Salman Rushdie, a 35-year-old novelist, winner of the Booker and other prestige prizes for fiction. Mr Rushdie, according to his own publicity material, was born in Bombay in June 1947 and left India at the age of 14.

One must assume, however, that he has additional credentials for taking it upon himself to review *Gandhi* (Monday, May 2) under the headline "Truth Retires When the Saints Go Marching In" a full five months after *The Times* notice by resident critic David Robinson. Mr Robinson, surely the more reliable and experienced judge of cinema, began his review with the following words: "Whatever your expectations of Richard Attenborough's *Gandhi*, they are likely to be exceeded."

Similarly the opening sentence of David Hughes's review in *The Sunday Times* was: "It must tell you first that *Gandhi* is a masterpiece."

Salman Rushdie embarks on his tardy critique by stating that *Gandhi* "is inadequate as biography, appalling as history, and often laughably crude as a film."

I do not understand why this eminent young novelist should elect to mount such a virulent attack on my film but I would like to examine the three damning, damaging and distorted views he has expressed.

To bolster his opinion of the film's inadequacy as biography Mr Rushdie cites several examples of omission. He suggests that there are filmic possibilities in scenes of Gandhi lying with young women to test his vows of *brahmacharya*.

There are indeed, and had we wished to make a movie which merely titillated the audience, we would undoubtedly have included such scenes.

But it was not to titillate audiences that I researched the life of Gandhi for 20 years. Had that been my purpose the film would probably have been made long ago!

Mr Rushdie labours under the illusion that a film biography can be equated with a written biography. In this he is entirely mistaken. Film is an entertainment medium which must, if it is to succeed at all, speak to the widest possible audience. The film maker, unlike the writer, does not have the luxury of including limitless biographical data.

Mr Rushdie states that artistic selection creates meanings, with which I agree, but then goes on to complain about the historical meanings he personally reads into our selection. We opted to show the Hunter Commission of Inquiry after the Amritsar massacre (at which point in the film Mr Rushdie appears to have been so blinded by tears that he registered it erroneously as a court-martial) simply in order to underline the full atrocity of what took place in the Jallianwala Bagh, as does Mr Rushdie in his novel.

I am, of course, aware that *Midnight's Children* is a work of fiction but, the author decided to

make an artistic selection of historical fact. That he does not elect to explore the ramifications of the massacre, except insofar as they affected the lives of his characters, is his choice as a storyteller. As a film maker, I claim the same privilege. And yet, because I do not choose to show the subsequent reaction to Dyer's actions in Britain since it is not pivotal to the story of Gandhi, Mr Rushdie claims I have perpetrated "an unforgivable distortion."

I believe I may fairly level the same accusation at his statement that Pandit Nehru was not Gandhi's disciple. "They were equal, and they argued fiercely," he writes emphatically. Had he had the privilege, as I did on a number of occasions, of talking to Pandit Nehru about his relationship with Gandhi, Salman Rushdie would have learnt that Nehru did indeed regard himself as Gandhi's disciple and said so freely. However, even denied my first hand knowledge, one would surely expect such an expert on the customs of India to be aware of the respect that is invariably shown by the young to their elders. Neither Nehru nor any other Hindu would regard himself as the equal of a man 19 years his senior.

Mr Rushdie further deems that the inclusion of Subhas Chandra Bose, whom he chooses to call "Bose" because he was violent. This is arrant nonsense. He was excluded because his story was not central to Gandhi's life and, told properly, would have added some 15 or 20 minutes to the film.

We see and hear the counter-arguments to non-violence all round us every day - Ireland, in the Middle East, in Africa, throughout the world. What we do not see and hear very often, if at all, is Gandhi's proposition that there may be another way. I say *may* advisedly. Personally I very much doubt that *satyagraha* would have worked against the Nazis since the power of world opinion is a vital adjunct to

Much more important, it is an artist's personal tribute, deeply felt and simply expressed, to the spiritual worth of another human being."

Finally, I must refute Mr Rushdie's unwarranted accusations about the way in which the film depicts Mahatma Gandhi's assassination. Had he been watching the screen attentively he might have noted that the assassin did not "simply step out of the crowd with a gun."

Nithuram Godse is shown on four separate occasions in the film, most particularly reacting violently to Gandhi's words of religious reconciliation. In terms of screen storytelling, he is established neither as a "lone nut" nor as the representative of a whole people turned against Gandhi. As to Godse representing the Crucifixion and my seeking to portray Gandhi as a latter day Christ, this is not only blasphemous but totally untrue.

John Briley, the screen writer, and I were convinced that a major reason for making the film was to show that Gandhi was not a deity but a flesh and blood man - a man who had his full share of tears and foibles. I am fully aware that in just over three hours' screen time one cannot relate an entire biography. Indeed, the forehead to the film reads: "No man's life can be encompassed in one telling, there is no way to give each year its allotted weight, to include each event, each person who helped to shape a lifetime. What can be done is to be faithful in spirit to the record, and try to find one's way to the heart of the man."

I have tried in this reply to show Rushdie's scurrilous attack on *Gandhi* the film and on Gandhi the man to explain some facts of which he seems to be ignorant. But it may be that he has scant regard for facts or truth since, as I have said before, his trade is fiction. Nevertheless, it is interesting to note that the narrator of his prize-winning novel (a story in which dates are crucial) places the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi between the end of February and the month of September in 1948. Factually the assassination took place on January 30 of that year.

I feel sure that a writer of his repute would not make such a mistake unintentionally and, having no experience whatsoever as a literary critic, it is not for me to hazard an opinion as to what extent his novel may be autobiographical. But when the hero of *Midnight's Children* discovers his mistake, a chapter and a half later, he justifies it with the following words: "Re-reading my work, I have discovered an error in chronology. The assassination of Mahatma Gandhi occurs, in these pages, on the wrong date. But I cannot say, now, what the actual sequence of events might have been; in my India, Gandhi will continue to die at the wrong time."

"Does one error invalidate the whole fabric? Am I so far gone, in my desperate need for meaning, that I'm prepared to distort everything - to rewrite the whole history of my times purely in order to place myself in a central role?"

I do think that, before he embarked on his distorted review of *Gandhi*, Mr Rushdie might have done well to ask himself the same question.

© 1983 Richard Attenborough

Handwritten signature in Arabic script.



552 من راجل



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## TOP PEOPLE TAKE WHAT COMES

Some bets are safer than others in politics, but taken all round we will probably never find a safer one than the wager that no cabinet will ever be seen going to the country on the electoral appeal of having just awarded itself a 47 per cent pay rise. As for ordinary MPs, they may secretly have reservations about the emphasis that Mrs Thatcher put this week on her hope that they would find it impossible to accept the slightly smaller increases dangled before them by the Plowden report, but they all know in their hearts that life will be easier on the hustings for not having to explain away a pay rise of 30 per cent when most of their constituents can expect below six per cent this year. For public pay budgets the official ceiling is only 3.5 per cent.

There are glaring electoral reasons for not implementing the Plowden recommendations for the commons now. The decision will still be a mainly political one even after the election. Money is certainly a significant influence but it is seldom a crucial one on the number and quality of those seeking to become MPs. What Members pay themselves sheds such an embarrassing light on appeals for national pay restraint that no comparability study (necessarily strained) can be much to the point. But the fear

of headlines also tends to influence decisions about other top salaries where there is less excuse for it.

All the groups covered by this week's reviews have suffered from this tendency in the past, and forgone part of awards recommended by their review bodies, just to encourage others. There is never a right time for restoring these enforced sacrifices (justifiable only at times of real emergency). The loss tends to be cumulative, and thus increasingly difficult to make up. For the 1,800 in the Top Salaries category the problem is one of publicity and not cost, for their pay is a drop in the ocean of the departmental budgets which are the Government's main concern. Servicemen and doctors are more numerous.

What the Government has done is to endorse the increases for the latter groups, and leave the top salaries on one side. All these awards are well above the going rate, though the latter are especially so, and more controversial. It is excusable for a Government which has put its fate in the hands of the electorate to defer very controversial decisions which can be put off without risk, for there is a kind of discourtesy to the voter about rushing in unnecessarily. But the next administration should not

let controversy deter it from implementing the awards in full.

The cumulative erosion must be arrested some time or it will do harm. The review body bases its recommendations not on a claim that admirals and Lords of Appeal should always enjoy the standard of life to which they have been accustomed, but on comparisons with positions of comparable responsibility, and (still more to the point) positions which are more or less direct counter-attractions for the individuals concerned, in industry or at the Bar. It is because political pressures tend inherently to depress awards in these areas that review bodies exist, to assess, recommend, and occasionally have their recommendations set aside at times of grave need.

Mrs Thatcher declared that she accepted the top salaries review's "cogent" arguments last year, before announcing that she meant to scale them down all the same. If setting aside becomes routine, the machinery becomes an irrelevance. It is no coincidence that the review bodies for doctors and for top salaries both hint strongly that another rejection would cause the system to lose credibility. Its collapse would mean more unrest in the professions, and more odium from all quarters for the Government as arbiter.

## THE SOVIETS BEHIND SYRIA

Mr George Shultz is not a man who readily takes no for an answer. When he visited Damascus last Saturday, he found the Syrians, in his own words, "hardly enthusiastic" about the agreement between Israel and Lebanon. Yet when he returned home on Wednesday he told President Reagan he was "confident" that Syria would eventually agree to withdraw her troops from Lebanon in parallel with those of Israel; because, he said, "there is a wave of opinion building up in the Arab world that this is the opportunity to bring about an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon along with all foreign forces".

Mr Shultz is presumably basing his view on the evidence of his own conversations with King Hussein of Jordan and King Fahd of Saudi Arabia. Neither is precisely representative of Arab opinion at large (who is?) but both have some sense of what they can get away with. In this instance what King Hussein says is less important because he no longer has any influence in Damascus. King Fahd, who is Syria's bank manager, is the one the Americans are counting on. They were encouraged by the fact that President Assad flew off to see him right after Mr Shultz's trip, and Mr Casper Weinberger derived further encouragement from his own talks with Prince Sultan, the Saudi defence minister, in Paris on Thursday.

For experienced Middle East watchers, however, this reliance on the Saudis to deliver Syria is one of the least reassuring aspects of the whole affair. Overestimation of Saudi influence - or of Saudi willingness to use that influence, which comes

to much the same thing - has been a key element in past American failures in the region.

The Saudi relationship with Syria is, in fact, somewhat reminiscent of the American relationship with Israel. On paper both Syria and Israel are client states, utterly dependent on their respective patrons. In practice the tail wags the dog, because the patron governments are more afraid of what the client state might do to them than vice versa. In the Saudi case, King Fahd and his brothers fear Syria for all sorts of reasons, ranging from straight forward assassination to loss of the last possible channel of influence on Ayatollah Khomeini's Iran.

That does not mean that the situation in Lebanon is hopeless. As Mr Shultz has pointed out, Syria is not actually being asked to approve the Israeli-Lebanese agreement as such. She is being asked not to use it as a pretext for refusing to withdraw her own forces at the request of the Lebanese government - a request which is now being made formally for the first time. It may be that her present negative attitude, and the reinforcement of both Syrian and Palestinian forces in Lebanon, are only a kind of negotiating tactic aimed at securing Syrian advantages in Lebanon corresponding to - or, more likely, better than - those which Israel obtains under the Shultz agreement. But whatever President Assad's real aims it would be unwise to count on Saudi pressure to alter them. It would also be unwise to assume that the alternative is simply to freeze the present situation in Lebanon, bad as that would be. As so often in the Middle East,

there is a real danger that if things do not get better they get even worse, and quite quickly too.

Mr Shultz implicitly acknowledged the limits of American (and Saudi) influence last Tuesday when he called publicly on the Soviet Union to "get on the side of peace". Soviet support for Syria has lately been stepped up, and that is one of the reasons that President Assad feels strong enough to resist Saudi and American pressure. Syria is not committed unconditionally to a pro-Soviet position, but Mr Shultz will find it difficult to woo her away from the Russians unless he is actually in a position to offer the return of occupied Syrian territory (the Golan Heights). Since it is hard to imagine Israel agreeing to this in advance of negotiation, if at all, it may well be that the Russians now enjoy an effective veto on further progress towards peace on any front.

Of course that does not mean that all or any Soviet pretensions in the Middle East have to be accepted. But it may well mean that a renewed American-Soviet dialogue on the Middle East is now essential. On October 1 1977 the two superpowers were able to agree on the broad lines of a desirable settlement. Since then Soviet criticism has been directed much more at American procedures - procedures from which the Soviet Union has been excluded - than at American objectives. Perhaps it is time for the West to explore ways of canalizing the Soviet Union's undoubted influence on Syria and the Palestinian organizations into real and practical progress towards peace.

## WIRED FOR LIES

In the dark record of Soviet penetration of British secret history has a grim habit of repeating itself. In 1952 intense pressure from the United States after the conviction of Klaus Fuchs and the defection of Burgess and Maclean forced Whitehall to introduce positive vetting. Thirty years later a similar cycle of security lapse and prompting from Washington has led to a further tightening of Britain's anti-mole mesh.

The Americans, whose intelligence organizations have been locked into ours by both Treaty and mutual self interest since 1946, have a right to complain stridently when a spy as damaging as Prime is unmasked, particularly as he was uncovered by accident. The original police interest in him stemmed from his sexual deviation rather than the political perversion implicit in his pro Soviet leanings. Yet there is an element of holier-than-thou in Washington's attitude. An audit recently conducted by this newspaper into the number of defections and/or espionage convictions since 1945 produced the following tally: United States 57; United Kingdom 25.

The Security Commissioner's findings on Prime, though containing a battery of sensible, practical improvements in technique in what can never be a fool-proof procedure will be remembered as the occasion

when the polygraph (or lie detector) joined the defensive armoury of the positive vetting procedure. The United States authorities told the Commissioners they were certain that NSA polygraphs would have picked up an American equivalent of Prime. The Commissioners became convinced that polygraphs in Cheltenham would have kept Prime out of the Government Communications Headquarters.

The Council of Civil Service Unions does not like the idea and has denounced its use as an un-British activity that will be inefficient and unjust to boot. The council's strictures should not be dismissed as a routine Labour movement knee jerk against anything Mrs Margaret Thatcher does, since Whitehall's unions have usually cooperated responsibly and sensibly in such matters since Mr Atlee introduced his rudimentary pre-employment vetting "purge procedure" in 1948, when MI5, the Treasury and the unions agreed to operate jointly a "no martyrs policy". But in this case the council is wrong. Alternative work in non-sensitive areas would wherever possible be found for officials denied clearance.

It is very proper that there should be concern about polygraphs. There are pleasant ways of spending a morning than being wired up by the gentlemen of MI5, but there is a clear need

to reassure the United States in this area. The very special intelligence relationship between Washington and Whitehall is central to the defence of the West.

The Prime Minister has therefore accepted the sensible and welcome controls of the use of polygraphs recommended by the Security Commission. The technique will only be applied to persons serving in the security and intelligence agencies; and only when questions such as "have the other side ever tried to recruit you?" rather than "do you have trouble with your wife or bank manager?" have to be asked. The Commissioners have recognised the unreliability of polygraphs and warned that an adverse finding of itself must not be deemed conclusive. Equally daft, though the Security Commission does not say it would be to assume that anybody who has cleared the lie detector hurdle is demonstrably clean.

Positive vetting is, has always been, and will remain voluntary. If an official does not want to endure it, Whitehall will find him work outside the Minister's private office, the nuclear side of the Ministry of Defence or the secret agencies. A post in a sensitive section of government service is a privilege not a right even for an established civil servant. The nation's security in these most sensitive areas is too important to be trifled with.

## Politics and the priestly vocation

From Captain Christopher Ward, RN

Sir, As a Roman Catholic officer serving in the Royal Navy, and formerly the second-in-command of the Polar Submarine Squadron, I take exception to Canon Oestreicher's attempt (May 11) to politicise the vital priestly role of the Roman Catholic chaplains serving their flock in our nuclear bases.

In common no doubt with my fellow laymen I see that role above all as bringing the spiritual grace and human consolation of the sacraments to us - essential in our difficult pilgrimage both as Catholics and as peacekeepers tasked with maintaining the nuclear deterrent.

Our chaplains have no cause "... to return to parish ministry"; they already have their parishes, of Service men and women and their families. And, pace Mr Bruce Kent, they do, with their parishioners, find time to "... tell their rosary beads", recognising the eternal wisdom of the central tenet of St Benedict's rule: "Nothing is more important than praising and petitioning God".

No, our chaplains' role is totally non-political and may it always be so, lest it be said of us, as in his Templeton Address Solzhenitsyn said of so many others, "men have forgotten God". It is surely the summation of every priest's vocation that men should be helped not to forget their God.

Yours faithfully,  
CHRISTOPHER WARD,  
The Flat,  
Newfield,  
Entry Hill Drive,  
Bath,  
Avon,  
May 11.

## CND and communism

From Lord Home of The Hirsel, KT

Sir, Mrs Collins has properly corrected me. The organisation of which Canon Collins was chairman at the time of the incident I described (May 9) was not the Peace Pledge Union, but Christian Action. I apologise to her for that error.

I had not in my speech named Christian Action as one of the bodies penetrated by communists, but the Canon thought that I had implied it - hence his letter to me.

I very much regret if anything I wrote has been interpreted by anyone as a reflection on the character or integrity of the Canon. That is the last thing I intended. We may have differed in politics, but I respected him and I still do as an outstanding Christian leader.

Yours sincerely,  
HOME,  
House of Lords,  
May 11.

## Opinion poll figures

From Dr John Woodman

Sir, Both opinion polls and the local elections show that of 20 potential voters, only four have decided to vote Conservative, three Labour and two Alliance. Experience shows that three will not vote and consequently the remaining eight will make up of scientific assessment must surely be an entirely proper function of the

Reports of polls omit the "don't know" and summarize this situation as "a seven point lead for the Conservatives". These reports must be "damned lies" or, even worse, "statistics".

Yours faithfully,  
J WOODMAN,  
111, Knowle Lane,  
Sheffield,  
May 10.

From Mr David M. R. Keate

Sir, Cut and come again? Yours faithfully,  
DAVID M. R. KEATE,  
52 Huntingdon Road,  
Cambridge,  
May 10.

## Sponsorship on TV

From Mr Patrick Derham

Sir, The BBC stance over sponsorship in televised soccer matches is surely devoid of any logic when one considers their attitude over show-jumping.

Almost without exception the show-jumping fraternity are sponsored and are constantly referred to by the commentators with their trade prefix. One example is Harvey Smith who rides for Team Sanyo.

Why these double standards? Yours faithfully,  
PATRICK DERHAM,  
Cheam School,  
Headley,  
Newbury,  
Berkshire,  
May 4.

## As seen from Poland

From Mr Jerzy Urban

Sir, In my interview for the Polish Press Agency of March 9, 1983, published in the Polish press, I said that the editors of *The Times* had tendentiously distorted the title and the contents of the article written by me at the request of the newspaper. The article was published in *The Times* on March 2, 1983.

After returning from holidays, to my surprise and astonishment, I read a letter sent by Mr Boyes to several Warsaw editors in which he denied the fact of any essential changes in my article having been done without my knowledge and claimed that my interview carried untruthful grievances against *The Times* which has merely improved my article without changing its meaning.

I assume that newspaper editors may print a different title than the one suggested by the author. Yet, I believe, in any event it must not be a change that puts the title at odds with the contents because readers

## Ensuring justice in ultimate things

From Mr Peter Farr

Sir, We owe, as you rightly say, (leading article, May 12) a debt to Mr Solzhenitsyn (feature, May 11). In speaking of the Soviet system he speaks with personal authority of what we in the West can know only at second hand. But in speaking of spiritual poverty in the West, he speaks of things which we no longer wish to know. He echoes Mother Teresa: there is a spiritual poverty in the West as deep and ultimately destructive as material poverty in the slums of Calcutta.

You say the churches keep pace with whose values are material and rational "in order to appear relevant". In some - perhaps too many - cases, you may be right. But in the last analysis you are deeply wrong.

The twin concept of justice between man and man, and between God and man, are woven together into the whole fabric of the Judeo-Christian teaching. Justice between God and man is primary; but if justice between man and man does not follow from it, man's love of God, as least made crystal clear, is as empty of meaning as, in recent decades, our English churches have been of people.

Marxism can take root, and find new converts, wherever justice between man and man is ignored by those who profess the love of God. Because it ignores the love of God, Marxism - and with it the whole apparatus of purely social and material values - fails at the deepest level of personal experience.

There is a distinction between what is personal and what is private. The foundations of religion are personal and individual or they are nothing. What must be built on them can in no way be private. The purely "social" gospel has no foundation, but you do less than justice to those many who, in recent years, have dug out and relaid the foundations within themselves in private, but have then discovered (often at some personal cost) the absolute necessity to build on them in public.

Yours faithfully,  
PETER FARR,  
12 Beechy Lees Road,  
Kensington,  
Sevenoaks, Kent.

## Wildlife sites

From Mr Christopher Headlam

Sir, According to your Environment Correspondent (report, May 2) the "Rayner" review of the Nature Conservancy Council "reasoned" that declaration of an official site can trigger off a piece of public spending. Yet the Council's sole right to designate has placed that type of public spending outside the direct control of the Government.

One can hardly call that sort of statement "reasoning". The designation of scientific sites, and the criteria for them have been set out in the NERC (National Environment Research Council) and NCC publication, *A Nature Conservation Review*, 1977.

The criteria, and their application to a particular site, may be as arguable as the designation of agricultural and forestry land into classes after survey. But the concept of scientific assessment must surely be an entirely proper function of the

## Desirable residence

From Mrs Nicola D. M. Orlebar

Sir, May I bring Sir Reginald Hibbert (May 10) to task over his "desirable residence" not being found in Richmond or Twickenham?

Kings and queens from Edward I, through Elizabeth I, to George III held court in Richmond. Innumerable dukes, earls and lords have found the towns adored. J. C. Bach, George Eliot, Gainsborough, Emma, Lady Hamilton, Pope, Reynolds, Sheridan, Turner, Wordsworth and many others have found inspiration while living there.

Size, accessibility and style were presumably considered by these notables and not found to be lacking. Richmond and Twickenham are not in the middle of nowhere; they are south-west of London and well worth living in. Yours faithfully,  
NICOLA D. M. ORLEBAR,  
Holt Cottage,  
Fairfax Lane,  
Oxshott,  
Surrey.

## Appeal of bells

From Mr R. Dason

Sir, Your readers both here and in Washington D.C. may be interested to know that the bells of All Saints' Spelsbury, the parish church of Ditchley are also receiving attention at this time.

As befits a rural parish with a

## Making plans for extra work

From Mr P. J. Purton

Sir, In October, 1981, the Secretary of State published the report of his property advisory group. The decision of the Secretary of State for the Environment to issue a circular is timely and welcomed by the Law Society.

One problem with which developers are faced is an indication by local planning authorities that planning permission will be available for development not on the planning merits of the application alone but provided the developer enters into an agreement which will provide for works to be carried out or a financial commitment to be incurred by the developer which could not properly be imposed as a condition on the planning permission.

Where such additional works are a direct result of the granting of planning permission, e.g., a minor road improvement, there can be no objection. But a feeling has grown up amongst developers that some "planning gain" must be offered in circumstances where planning consent should be a *sine qua non*.

In consequence there have been many instances where local authorities have been demanding, as a *quid pro quo* for the grant of planning permission, the execution of works or the payment of sums of money which have no relationship at all with the development the subject of the planning application. This is now encouraged by some ambitious statements in structure and local plans, the latter subject to approval only by the district council.

The Law Society takes the view that the proposed circular should give a clear indication to local planning authorities and to developers that the circumstances in which planning gain agreements can properly be required as a prerequisite to the granting of planning permission are specific and frequent. In the absence of any direct statutory control over the actions of local authorities in this situation, the draft circular appears somewhat bland.

Sooner or later it seems to the Law Society that legislation will have to be enacted to link the statutory provisions relating to the grant of planning permission and agreements relating to "planning gain".

It would be comparatively simple to build into the appeal system an arbitration procedure, the effect of which would be to enable the Secretary of State (possibly the Lands Tribunal) to arbitrate on the terms and conditions of a planning gain agreement which is required before planning permission can properly be granted - perhaps even to provide that planning consent may be granted subject to completion of such an agreement.

Yours faithfully,  
P. J. PURTON, Chairman,  
Planning Law and Land Development Committee,  
The Law Society,  
113 Chancery Lane, WC2,  
May 10.

## Not open to the public

From The Duke of Bedford

Sir, The witch hunt being carried out by the *Daily Mail* against the poor old National Trust for not allowing the public to be able to see their staff houses makes no practical sense at all.

It is completely impracticable and uneconomic to spend a minimum of £80,000 to construct a car and coach park, visitors' lavatories, protective floor coverings, ropes, posts and guide books and insurance to view three or four rooms.

From a visitor's point of view it would not be worth while to pay the high entrance fee involved because of the high capital outlay that would have to be undertaken and the cost of guides, which is the same if four rooms or 40 are being shown. There is also the cost of parking and transportation. No one finds it good value to spend a lot of money to drive for miles and be in and out of a place in a maximum of 15 minutes.

I am sure the staff houses are charmingly furnished but contain little or nothing for the connoisseur and little for the plain man; they could not see in their friends' houses. Certainly nothing to compare with what the Trust show in their hundreds of houses and to which, with about 30 exceptions, the public does not expect itself to visit in any great numbers in any case.

Sir, I have the honour to remain, Yours obedient servant,  
BEDFORD,  
7 rue Bassa,  
MC 98000,  
Monsieur,  
April 27.

## Security cheque

From Dr Robertson Towart

Sir, There has recently been much publicity about cheque card frauds, and the English clearing banks have recently introduced new Eurocheque cards for use abroad as one measure to counteract this problem. When my wife and I applied for these cards from our local bank, they arrived by ordinary post, clearly distinguishable as credit cards in an otherwise empty envelope.

On the Continent, where I worked for several years, the banks refused to send cheque cards through the post, and demanded signed acknowledgement of receipt. Perhaps some such attention to elementary security could reduce cheque card frauds in this country?

I remain, Sir, etc.  
ROBERTSON TOWART,  
6 Pennylands Green,  
Stoke Poges,  
Slough, Buckinghamshire,  
May 7.

## Point at issue

From Mr D. L. Osborne

Sir, Your readers may be amused to know that I have just received a quotation from a leading life assurance office for a "male, aged 42%, next birthday".

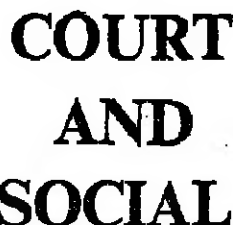
Are insurers now working on rates based on the date of conception? Yours faithfully,  
D. L. OSBORNE,  
11 Thorpwood Avenue, SE26.

## Intervention and a widespread European conflict

I wrote that the US President dreamed about Soviet intervention in Poland, while the editors of *The Times* changed the sentence so as to imply that the Polish Government, which I represent, expected Soviet intervention in Poland. It is not true. The change has twisted a politically essential meaning.

I believe that such changes are tantamount to professional dishonesty and abuse of editorial rights. Therefore, I consider Mr Boyes's protest unfounded and, consequently, expect that the editors of *The Times* will either publish this letter in full, or will print a correction in a form customarily accepted by your newspaper. Sincerely yours,  
J. URBAN, Under Secretary of State, Council of Ministers, and Press Spokesman for the Government of the Polish People's Republic,  
Al. Ujazdowski,  
Warsaw,  
April 7.





## OBITUARY

### DR PRIDI PHANOMYONG

#### Radical figure in Thai politics

Her Royal Highness, attended by Miss Anne Bockwith-Smith, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Her Royal Highness, attended by Miss Anne Bookwilt-Smith, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

**KENSINGTON PALACE**  
May 13: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon this afternoon visited Tilbury and inspected the renovations to Tilbury Port.

Lucy Anne Tennant and Major The Lord Napier and Ettrick were in attendance.

**KENSINGTON PALACE**  
May 13: The Duchess of Gloucester arrived at Heathrow Airport this morning at the conclusion of her visit to the United States of America.

The Queen's visit to the South of England Agricultural Show on its opening day, June 9, has been extended to coincide with the summer holidays.

**Zara Phillips, daughter of Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips, is two years old tomorrow.**

**A memorial service for Dr W. H. Plummer will be held today at 2.30 at Great St Mary's, Cambridge**

**Mr S. Rawlinson  
and Miss N. Hobden**  
The engagement is announced  
between Simon Rawlinson of

between Simon Rawlinson, of  
Henfield, and Miss Nicola Hobden  
of Henfield.

Mr P. Scott  
and Miss C. McCormack

The engagement is announced  
between Paul, son of Mr and Mrs G.  
F. Scott, and Clare, daughter of Mr  
and Mrs T. McCormack.

Mr J. C. P. Taylor  
and Miss D. J. Williams

The engagement is announced between John, eldest son of Mrs Margaret E. Taylor and the late Mr John W. R. Taylor, of Little Haywood, Staffordshire, and Dawn, only daughter of Mrs M. Anne H. Williams and the late Mr J. J. Williams, of Haughton, Staffordshire.

The engagement is announced between Simon, younger son of Brigadier and Mrs K. R. S. Trevor, of Barrewell Hill, Chester, and Jill Elizabeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs W. L. Crossley, of White Gates.

**Marriages**  
Mr C. L. Bethune  
and Miss C. M. E. Maskery  
The marriage took place on May 12,  
1983, in Alton, between Mr Lawless  
Bethune and Miss Caroline  
Maskery.

**Mr C. Verey**  
and **Miss D. Hawkins**  
The marriage took place quietly on  
May 7 of Mr Charles Verey and  
Miss Denzil Hawkins.  
**Mr A. J. M. Findlater**

The marriage took place at St. Margaret's Church, Heveningham, Suffolk, on April 23, of Mr. Alexander John Maxwell Findlater, only son of the late H. Maxwell Findlater and of Mrs Findlater, of Bucklebury, Berkshire, and Miss Margaret Ann Hyde Parker, third

daughter of the late E. F. Hyde Parker and of Mrs Hyde Parker, of Wulsh, Somerset. A reception was held at Heveningham High House, the home of the bride and bridegroom.

**Mr N. D. Samuels**  
and Miss M. E. Docker-Drysdale

The marriage took place on

On Saturday, May 7, at the Church of St. James the Great, Radley, Oxfordshire, between Mr Neil Samuel, son of Mr and Mrs Nathaniel Samuels, of Park Avenue, New York, and Miss Marian Brooke Dockar-Drysdale, daughter of Mr and Mrs Patrick Dockar-Drysdale, of Wickham, Radley. The Rev D. Pope officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by her sister, Miss Honor Dockard-Drysdale. Mr Geoffrey Samuels, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

A reception was held at Wick Hall and the honeymoon is being spent at London and Paris.

The Rev M C Millard, Vicar of St Stephen's Guernsey, and Senior Vice-Dean

[illegible]

**JAROS CHAPEL**, Wellington Rectory:  
11. Rev M C Livingston-Price. 12. noon.  
**LINCOLN'S INN CHAPEL** public invited,  
entry via Lincoln's Inn Gateway; MP and  
11.30: TD. A. A Psalm of Praise  
12. Rev F V A Byrne. Organ.

[illegible]

## Radical figure in Thai politics

acquisitive society in which the rich will become richer and the poor poorer.

In this dark world of disillusionment, what contribution can the church make? What resources are there in our tradition to counter the negative power of disillusionment and perhaps transform it into a source of creative energy?

First, there is in Christianity a clearly articulated tradition that sees disillusionment as the real starting point for the spiritual life. It is only when the illusory nature of much of our concerns and activity has been unmasked, that the inward journey of the spirit can begin.

That was articulated very clearly by Bishop Arthur Chandler in 1908: "The law of disillusionment with the world is the introduction to all spiritual life, and is a fact to be joyfully accepted, mediated upon, and made a matter of thanksgiving to Almighty God." "Man must lose God's image can only rest in God, and is irrevocably doomed to be disappointed, with anything else."

"The deeper the disillusionment, is the deeper will be the service it may render to the spiritual life."

Let us begin then by welcoming disillusionment. Let us follow it steadily as it leads us through disgust and disappointment with one thing after another - disgust and disappointment with the transitory, the disconnected, the interrupted, the threshold of the spiritual life. This discon-

tent is a divine discontent; its function is to bring us to the exchanging, and eternal Christ."

Secondly, fallen man's capacity for idolatry must be faced. In place of the insecurity of the demands of the Gospel we create ideologies which we make us feel comfortable.

The utopian ideologies which seem to be collapsing have been objects of idolatry, and as the inadequacy stands revealed, we experience the pain and disruption that any process of disillusionment brings with it.

In the midst of the present disruption of the church, our witness is to the fact that disillusionment marks not on the end of an era, but is also chastening part of the process of growth into new life and truth.

Thirdly the church must reassess the significance of individual inner purification and growth. However much we are seeking ways have been achieved through social and political reform, the need for "metanoia" remains.

At our peril we leave behind the inner work of daily conversion, the continual shedding of illusions in the light of Christ's perfection and goodness. The "inner garden" of individual life if we lose our own souls.

External reform in society has to go hand in hand with the inner growth in self-knowledge, holiness and love.

**John Baggie**  
St Edburg's Vicarage  
Bicester

## Sandhurst entry

[illegible]

ess of Wales arriving at  
y to an adventure playground

of Wales arriving at  
to an adventure playground  
oberley, near Cheltenham  
s's first official engagement  
ay in the Bahamas also took  
r young people in need of  
rood.

**The Middlesex Regiment (DCO).**  
The annual dinner of the Middlesex  
Regiment (DCO) Officers' Club was  
held last night at the Cavalry and  
Guards Club. Lieutenant-Colonel T.  
N. Chatterly presided.

**Royal Corps of Transport**  
Members of the Institution of the  
Royal Corps of Transport held their  
annual dinner on Monday at the RCT  
Officers' Mess. Major-General

**Birthdays**  
TODAY: Miss Francesca Annis, 31;  
Dr H. Kamuzu Banda, 78; Vice-  
Admiral Sir Peter Buchanan, 58; Mr  
Denis Cadden, 64; Sir Eric Chapple,  
73; Mr Philip Clegg, 49; Mr John  
Sian Phillips, 49; Mr Bob Woolmer,  
35.

P. H. Benson, president, was in the chair. Their guests were Lieutenant-  
 TOMORROW: Professor Sir James Baddiley, 65; Mr Michael Barry, 73;  
 Sir Ralph Bateson, 73; 65; 68;

P. H. Benson, president, was in the  
 chair. The following were present:  
 Messrs. J. M. Wilson, Sir James  
 Baddie, J. M. Wilson, Sir James  
 Sir Ralph Bateman, J. S. W. W.  
 Baty, Mr. D. M. Boston, 52nd  
 Lord Darling, 64; Mr. Ted Dexter  
 48; Mr. J. F. Gore, 88; Mr. R. A. R.  
 Hough, 61; Mr. McDonald, 67; Sir  
 Fredrick Masson, 74; James  
 Mason, 74; Professor P.  
 Reynolds, 63; Mr. Peter Shaffer, 57.

hair and General Sir Geoffrey Musson, Major-Generals A. E.

Chair and General Sir Geoffrey Gurnea, Major-General Sir John Goss, and P. F. Palmer and Brigadier R. M. M. Jones attended.

**RAF Dental Branch**

RAF Marshal Sir Thomas Kennedy, its Member for Personnel, was presented with a certificate of merit and a rosette of honour at the annual dinner of the Dental Branch, held last night at Hutton House, RAF Hutton, Air Vice-Marshal J. M. Jones, Director of Dental Services, was the president and Wing Commander G. H. Grime also spoke.

**Yorkshire Universities**  
Air Squadron

**Yorkshire Universities Air Squadron**  
Yorkshire Universities Air Squadron held their annual dinner in the evening at the Grosvenor Hotel, Leeds, last night. The guest of honour was Air Chief Marshal Sir David Craig and the principal university guest was Professor S. B. Atkin, Vice-Chancellor of York University. The Squadron leader, J. J. Barber presided.

**Supper**  
Bradfield College CCF  
Bradfield College CCF

Mr Andrew Sloan, aged 52, has been appointed Chief Constable of Bedfordshire. Mr Sloan, presently Deputy Chief Constable of Lincolnshire, led the hunt through three counties in the last year for a triple killer. He succeeds Mr William Sutherland who is moving to Strathclyde.

**Latest appointments**  
Latest appointments include:  
Squadron Leader Adam Wise to be Private Secretary to Prince Andrew and Prince Edward from October 24

Combined Cadet Force was celebrated yesterday. After an inspection by the Queen, Brigadier John Clifford, Director

Combined Cadet Force was celebrated yesterday. After an inspection of training by General Sir Peter Leng and performances by the RAF Falcons and the Mounted Band of the Royal Artillery, the guests joined the CCF officers at a buffet supper. Lieutenant-Colonel N. S. Sutherland, Equerry to the Queen, Brigadier John Clifford, Director of Army Veterinary and Remount Services, to be Honorary Veterinary Surgeon to the Queen, F. E. R. Butler to be Deputy Secretary at the Treasury. He remains the Prime Minister's

Principal Private Secretary.  
Mr. E. E. Kemp to be Deputy  
Secretary (Pay and Allowances) and

3.25, 4.30, 7. Vesper 3.30. Fricot set  
singing (Agriculture).

ST ANGELO and KILGARRY, Glasgow.  
St Angelo's, 100 Main St D South  
St Kilgarry, 100 West.  
Singing: Mrs. J. M. G. 10. Lady, St John's  
singing. Sun. 8.30 to 10.45. Miss Lutz set  
the Harp (Shawcross). Farm. St. Dues.  
10.00.

THE JESUIT CHURCH, Perth Street,  
30, 3.30, 10, 11. Singing Latin Mass. Max  
McGowan, Organist. 7.30. D. Latin Gloria.  
Singing. 8.30 to 9.15. Vespers. 7.30 to 8.15.  
Singing. 8.30 to 9.15. Vespers. 7.30 to 8.15.

RECENT SQUARE, PRESBYTERIAN  
CHURCH (United Reformed, Theobald  
Square, 10.00. W. W. W. 6.30. 7.30. 8.30.  
10.00.

ST JOHN'S WOOD, WEST LONDON.  
Singing. 8.30. 10.00. 11.00. Singing. 8.30.  
10.00. 11.00. Singing. 8.30. 10.00. 11.00.  
Singing. 8.30. 10.00. 11.00. Singing. 8.30.  
10.00. 11.00. Singing. 8.30. 10.00. 11.00.

WEST LONDON MISSION, 11.15. Street  
Singing. 8.30. 10.00. 11.00. Singing. 8.30.  
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Singing. 8.30. 10.00. 11.00. Singing. 8.30.  
10.00. 11.00. Singing. 8.30. 10.00. 11.00.

WESTMINSTER CHAPEL, (Agriculture)  
Singing. 8.30. 10.00. 11.00. Singing. 8.30.  
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WESLEY'S CHAPEL, City Road. 11.  
Singing. 8.30. 10.00. 11.00. Singing. 8.30.  
10.00. 11.00. Singing. 8.30. 10.00. 11.00.  
Singing. 8.30. 10.00. 11.00. Singing. 8.30.  
10.00. 11.00. Singing. 8.30. 10.00. 11.00.

## M MAX BLOUET

A colleague writes:

M Max Bloquet, a renowned hotelier, has died at his home in Paris at the age of 81.

Bloquet, born in his grandfather's hotel in Le Havre on December 21, 1901, was, it could be said, in the hotel business from his earliest days. His father was general manager of the Continental Hotel in Paris and Max recalled playing football along the corridors of the hotel outside the suite where the Empress Eugénie used to stay.

His career started in 1928 when he became general manager of the George V in Paris. After the liberation in 1944 the George V Hotel was the United States Army headquarters, and Bloquet was called by General Eisenhower, "the Maurice Chevalier of the hotel business."

After the war, Bloquet was appointed vice-president and director general of the Ambassador East and West Hotel in Chicago. In September, 1961, he became vice-president and director general of the Drake Hotel in New York and vice-

president of La Chaîne Hôtels Zeeckendorf.

In 1965 he joined Intercontinental Hotels Corporation as director general, Geneva; three years later Prince Rainier invited him to become a director general of Société des Bains de Mer Monte Carlo. In 1971, working with Maxim's, he was responsible for the lodging and caring the guests of the late Shah Iran at the 2,500th anniversary celebrations at Persepolis.

Max Bloquet's last position in London was in charge of Hotel Inter-Continental 1975. His brother, Louis, a general manager of the London Hilton at the same time — the first of his first occupation — was a brother who worked at the same time in the same city.

After his retirement in Paris, Max Bloquet was assistant on special projects to the president of the European Division of Intercontinental Hotels Corporation. He leaves a widow and two sons; the sons are also in the hotel business, being the fourth generation to do so.

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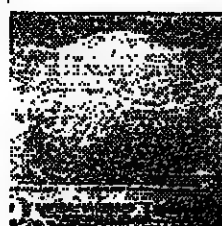
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2,3 Travel: From the home of Mickey Mouse to the Tuscan hills; Eating Out and summer Drink



4 Values: Winners of this year's Design Council awards; Shopfront; In the Garden and Collecting

# THE TIMES Saturday

5 Basil Boothroyd on Thurberism, plus other paperbacks of the month; Theatre and Galleries



7,8 Films; Music; Opera; Dance; Chess; Bridge; Family Life and the guide to The Week Ahead

14-20 MAY 1983 A WEEKLY GUIDE TO LEISURE, ENTERTAINMENT AND THE ARTS

Fly fishing, once the sport of the few, has been put within the reach of all by improvements in breeding and the opening up of new waters to the fisherman. Stewart Tendler casts an eye over its charms

## Hooked on the fly



I blame George Melly. I have said it before and I will say it again. When pressed to participate in shopping expeditions, wallpapering operations and the other rigours of modern domestic life I demur, pack my fishing rods and blame Mr Melly.

Within a few weeks the mayfly will be hatching at a place in the West Country that shall remain secret; and the poor man's name will have to be taken in vain again. Not that I have ever met him, you understand.

But, one crucial evening three years ago, I happened to be waiting for the BBC Radio News when the programme schedulers filled in an odd two minutes with a talk by Mr Melly, jazz singer and writer, on his passion for fly fishing.

The listener was transported to a pool on a Hampshire river, as the sun began to set in mid-summer. A kingfisher flashed through the trees as Mr Melly cast on to the water. The shadows lengthened and the world stood still. A trout rose to a fly on the surface, leaving a widening ring of ripples as he dived again.

Whether Mr Melly possesses some particularly magical powers of oratory I cannot say; but those brief, evocative minutes were fatal. I was intrigued, I investigated and became addicted to what is said to have become the fastest-growing section of Britain's largest participatory sport.

I joined the ranks of some 700,000 souls who cast their imitation flies on a growing number of reservoirs, lakes and rivers in a quest for trout and other game fish. You will see these devotees slipping away early from their places of work in the long, light summer evenings with a rod and bag in the back of the car.

Before dawn in May and June, July and August they drive from the cities towards wooded chalk streams or vast rural reservoirs. Once a week they slough off the ills of urban life and find a place where there are no telephones or bills or strains or stresses.

Unlike coarse angling, fly fishing has no need of great bundles of equipment, as mobility is important in the search for likely areas to fish. The day can be what you want it to be, filled with excitement or slow solitude, depending on where and how you want to fish, from a fast-running river to a deep lake.

Your bankside companions, you will find, are often friendly and gregarious. There is something satisfyingly esoteric and technical about the arrays of flies and bits of tackle, the discussions about hatching insects and prevailing winds.

And at the end of a good day it might be difficult to decide which was the more important — the pleasure of a day in the still of the country, or the fish that were actually caught.

Whichever sentiment is uppermost, the result, the following day, is always the same. Somehow the cares of the mind have been smoothed away.

Given the effects of such tales it is surprising that only 700,000 souls have become hooked. But fly fishing may not remain in splendid isolation: improved fish breeding and legislative changes have inspired water authorities to open unused waters for recreational use, and a sport once associated with crusty gentfolk has now become accessible to every pocket.

Indeed, a few days after Mr Melly's talk my own career began, a little more than 10 miles from Poxodilly on a reservoir in the shadow of the Harrod's Depository. Armed with a £9 rod, a dozen highly recommended flies (highly recommended, that is by the man in the shop) and an old shoulder bag plastered with airline stickers I joined the already



The Kennet, near Kintbury, in Berkshire. Picture by Philip Sawyer

substantial line of anglers ranged along the bank.

There were no kingfishers, only honking Canada geese, and it looked as if a downpour would start at any minute. Of fish there were few.

It was a very forgettable initiation but one which has prefaced other days when the perfect world has seemed very close, at the edge of a meandering river or a rippling lake, balancing rural tranquillity with a fine edge of tension.

Tension? The word must look strangely at odds with the commonplace picture of the patient angler, sitting solidly by the water hour after hour, lost in some apparent half-sleep. But

no angler sleeps. The coarse fisherman always has an eye cocked to his float and the fly fisherman is constantly casting, retrieving his lure and then casting again.

Perhaps he is casting to a trout rising in the centre of a slow-moving stream where the water drifts by like smooth green oil, where tasty insects dance, hover and circle over the surface.

The size of the prey is difficult to judge because of the distortion caused by the water. A trout feeds at a measured pace, choosing from the morsels floating into its vision. As the angler watches, the fish stabs at something on the surface,

turning away with a slither of body and fins, dropping towards the bottom and back to its station.

The angler casts upstream from the fish, wary lest the fish bolts. Sunlight flickers silver on the water through the overhanging trees as the fly lands on the surface and is lost for an instant. Now, caught by the current, the feathery bait starts to float down towards the fish.

The angler crouches low, concentrating as his prey and its prey meet... without resolve. The fish moves up to the fly — then something, a calculation, an instinct, a primeval sixth sense holds the quarry back. The fly drifts on... and the fish

returns to its lair upstream.

Off comes the fly from the line and the angler hurriedly rifles his tackle box. Once again the line loops out beneath the trees dropping a fresh offering.

Riding high on the water it slips steadily towards the fish. This time the trout does not stop, lost in a blur of water which breaks the stream surface and drowns the fly.

The angler has less than a second to decide whether to let his catch move away with the bait before tightening the line, or to "strike" immediately, risking that the fish will spit out the fly.

He strikes, lifting the rod high: the line runs taut with the power of the fish which barrels across the stream to the other bank. Nothing in the world now separates man and fish but a slender cord.

Crashing out of the water the trout falls back on its side. The ripples widen as the fish dives deep, running for cover, seeking submerged reeds and tree roots.

The rod is still high, arcing under the pressure as the angler pulls and reels in precious feet of slack line. His net is somewhere along the bank and so he must move cautiously towards it, as the trout twists away yet again.

The desperate fish tries to break the thin nylon linking the fly to the thicker casting line by winding itself through a tangle of tree roots. The angler fights it clear, all the while tightening on the line.

A few yards from the bank the trout is close to the surface. The net slides out beneath it, provoking a final surge from the thrashing victim.

The victorious hunter breathes easily once more. The river smooths itself out and the flies whirl and minut. Time starts to tick again. Was that Mr Melly's kingfisher in the trees?

## Still and deep waters

Many local water authorities can supply details of places in their areas where it is possible to fly fish, and each year the two main monthly magazines for the sport, *Trout and Salmon* and *Trout Fisherman*, publish extensive lists of rivers and lakes open to the public.

In general the opportunities for stillwater fishing are much wider than for river fishing, especially in England where much of the water has long been in private hands. Joining a syndicate with exclusive use of a stretch of water such as the Test in Hampshire can run to thousands of pounds for a place on what is regarded as the country's premier dry fly river.

There are also large clubs, open to members for a reasonable annual fee, which offer a choice of good rivers in many parts of the country. One in the south of England offers not only trout fishing but also the chance to fish for salmon at less than £20 per year.

Day tickets are also available on some rivers. On the Test a ticket can run to over £40 but less notable rivers will cost £10 or £12 for a day and the "bag limit" of a brace of fish. In the West Country and Wales, river fishing can be even cheaper and in Scotland and Ireland sometimes little more than £1.

In terms of value the still waters, especially the public ones, offer a greater return. The reservoirs owned by Thames Water, three of which are within an hour's drive of London, offer a six-fish limit for little more than £5 a day. These deep waters have often produced trout weighing well over 10lb.

But they are still small waters when compared to the 3,100 acres of Rutland, the 1,600

acres of Grafham in Cambridgeshire and the 2,546 acres of the new Kielder water in Northumberland. Such vast expanses are best covered by boats, and although a day is still relatively cheap a beginner might be better avoiding such daunting stretches of water.

A good choice could be the smaller public waters or some of the private lakes, often offshoots from fish farms. The prices vary from £5 to £7 for two fish to £10 or more for four but the beginner has a better chance of catching something on a lake of a few acres.

A number of these small private waters have also started to extend their seasons, which previously ran from early April or late March to October. The introduction of hybrid trout has now enabled anglers to fish throughout the winter.

Both private and public waters have adapted their prices to meet the changing needs of fly anglers. Half-day tickets, with accordingly reduced limits, are offered for people who want to fish after work, and a number of fisheries now offer season tickets valid at any time or restricted to certain days. These may prove an economy to someone who fishes a number of times each week and is unlikely to fish elsewhere; many anglers, however, prefer variety.

Whether you are an adventurous fisherman or one who stays with a favourite water certain rules still have to be followed. All anglers are required to have a permit from the local water authority which usually costs less than £5 per year. If a water is for fly fishing only, any attempts to use live bait or anything other than a fly can bring penalties.

## How to tackle your equipment on the right lines

Fishing tackle shops are almost as addictive as fly fishing itself, and manufacturers and shopkeepers will seduce you with all sorts of wonderful new gadgets and inventions. But whether you are fly fishing on river or still water, it is still possible to put together the basics for about £50.

The art of fly fishing is to offer a fish an imitation of its natural insect or fish food by casting. For this you need a rod, a reel, a line, some fine nylon, flies and a net.

River and stillwater fishing require different rods and lines because of the differences in technique and conditions. River fishing usually means casting a fly accurately over short distances; with still water the angler has got to position the fly far out on the deep water of a lake or reservoir.

As a general rule rods of 6 to 8 ft are used on rivers and streams and rods of 8, 9 and 10 ft on still water. Some trout rods are 11 ft long but these are best left to the expert.

In recent years the materials used in rods have changed as a result of modern technology. Cane, the traditional material, was replaced by hollow glass fibre but more recently carbon fibre has superseded glass.

The changes have resulted in progressively lighter rods which allow the angler to cast for hours before he becomes tired. Prices have dropped and reservoir rods in carbon fibre are now available for £30 or less. Glass fibre is even cheaper and still has adherents while cane, now extremely expensive, is championed by dry fly purists because its weight gives accurate casting.

The beginner on a reservoir would be well served by a cheap carbon rod. On a river a glass fibre rod would be adequate.

In either type of fly fishing the same reel will suffice, and good, simple reels are available for less than £10. What you put on the reel depends on your rod and your fishing. Rods and lines should complement each other; so a river rod will hold a light line while a reservoir rod will take a heavier line designed for casting over distances.

Manufacturers have an agreed scale. A river rod may be classed at line 4 or 5 while a reservoir rod will be classed at 7 or 8. The line you buy should match the rating of your rod: the rating is usually written on it somewhere near the grip.

Most river fishing is done with a line that floats, but reservoir fishing includes both floating and sinking lines. Prices vary from a few pounds to about £20 for top quality lines but an "economy" line is best for a beginner at £7 or £8.

Flies are attached to the lines by this, often tapered, lengths of nylon called casts. These can be

bought ready-made or made up from different strengths. Simple plastic connectors are available for the beginner who has yet to master his knots.

Like reels there is nothing special about nets. They can be one-piece or telescopic and vary in price.

The choice of flies depends totally on the type of fishing. On reservoirs every type of fly is allowed — from imitations of insects to inventions aimed at provoking the fish's aggressive instincts. Rules on rivers depend on the locality and in some areas only dry, floating flies are allowed at certain times of the season.

Before starting out, buy one of the many simple books on the market and master basic technique. Lessons in casting can be arranged through private teachers or at some lakes and reservoirs. Casting may look simple but a few hours' practice even on the back lawn will save any embarrassment.

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Edited by Shona Crawford Poole

## TRAVEL/1

# The mouse that spawned a monster industry dedicated to fun has taken a leap into the future. Nicholas Wapshott reports

## How Florida plans to keep the world dotty about Disney

The most popular purpose-built tourist attraction in the world lies in a drained swamp in Florida. It is Disney World, every American child's favourite destination and one of the biggest draws for British families visiting the United States. It is a huge permanent playground, a cross between a

American children talk of it with awe, as if it were a distant, magical land. Doting parents use it as the ultimate indulgence for their perfect children. They promise them that one day if they are very, very good and eat all their greens and wear their teeth braces, even at night, they will be taken there. It is, for most, a once-in-a-lifetime journey of pilgrimage to a mecca which defies a mouse.

At least, that is how the Disney Corporation would have us see it: the biggest, most elaborate, most imaginative funfair in the world; an experiment in establishing a more perfect community, where no one drops litter and everyone smiles; the brave frontier of high technology, applied to the most innocent, peaceful ends; the ultimate memorial to the genius of Walt Disney, who was more than a mere animator — part-prophet, all-businessman and the founder of a most original dynasty.

Disney remains largely a family company to this day and it is ostensibly for families that Disney World, in Los Angeles, and Disney World, in Florida, have been built. A Disneyland has recently opened under licence, in Japan. (The elder daughter of Ranan Lurie, the former *Times* cartoonist, works there, as a Cinderella.) And the senior executives of Disney are glad that their ventures are usually reported in keeping with their stated aspirations — Disney as child-minders to the nation.

That is only part of the story. In the beginning, Walt Disney joined forces with Ub Iwerks in a commercial art studio in Kansas City. The two of them and Disney's brother, Roy, set off for Hollywood and founded an animation studio, beginning in 1923, with *Alice in Cartoon-*

land. Mortimer Mouse, quickly renamed Mickey, followed in 1927, pictures by Iwerks, voice by Walt Disney. It was their ambition to produce the finest, most perfect animations ever achieved, but perfectionism was expensive.

The financial answer was to keep an iron control over the copyright of the cartoons. Having founded a successful repertoire of characters — Pluto first appeared in 1930, Donald Duck was invented in 1936, the first full-length feature animation, *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*, in 1937 — they made sure demand always outstripped supply, presenting then withdrawing each film in turn. Successive generations of children and parents would pay to see pictures whose production costs could not be met by box-office receipts in the short term.

The Disney formula is maintained even today. No full-length animation has yet been sold to television. They are even rationed on to the cinema screens. And when they arrive, they are immensely popular. *Fantasia* ran for months in London last year, more than 40 years after it was first released.

Matched to this created demand for films is a similarly controlled application of the copyright to merchandise. Mickey Mouse watches, T-shirts and the rest have been on sale since the early 1930s.

Disneyland was an attempt to extend this exploitation of copyright to the world of theme parks. The United States is dotted with such elaborate funfair parks, with big dippers and rollercoasters more magnificent and thrilling than anything in Britain. Disneyland was designed to be more than mere funfair. (As is usual in the

Disney mythology, every crucial decision is attributed to Walt, although very often he merely knew a good idea when he heard it and was not proud to take it as his own.)

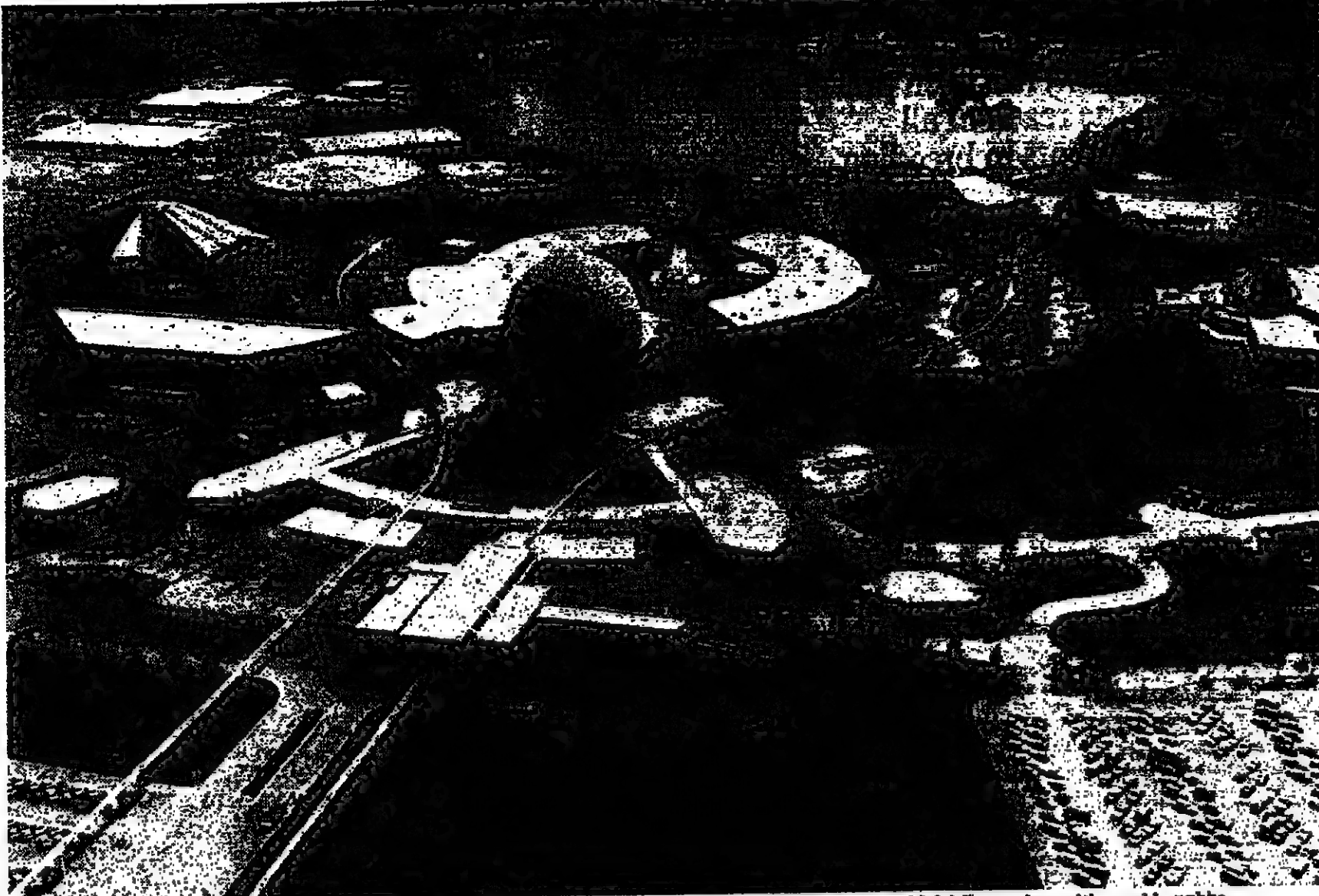
The original Disneyworld was designed to diversify the income of the company while further promoting the Disney copyright characters, for each ride would be based upon one of the key Disney animations. Peter Pan's Flight would take a skim over the London rooftops to Captain Hook's island; in 20,000 Leagues Under the Sea, it would be possible to travel in Captain Nemo's Nautilus; the Mad Hatter's Tea Party twirls people around in giant cups.

Disney sank every available dollar in their Hollywood site and gradually the scheme took off. It was highly profitable and, applying the same Disney standards of professionalism and perfection, the rides were incomparable, using the very best in the Disney Studio's special effects techniques, matched to the most ingenious mechanical animation. Soon they realized that the site was not big enough; too many people were spending too much money on the way there.

The solution was simple: find a bigger site. An enormous acreage of unpopulated swampland was bought near Orlando in Florida, miles from any obvious entertainment attractions. All rides in Disneyland were reproduced in the new Disney World. Hotels were built close to the concentration of attractions known as The Magic Kingdom: a giant A-frame structure, with a monorail running through the main lobby; one built like a Polynesian village; a golf resort and a camping ground.

To arrive there is to experience a skilful exercise in controlled expectation. The car glides along Disney freeways lined by woods. From the car to the Mississippi paddle steamer, which rumbles across the artificial lake in the direction of the tall castles of what turns out to be Cinderella's Castle. Up from the quay to Main Street USA, a pint-sized amalgam of Victorian, folksy buildings.

In each direction paths lead to the rides. It is fascinating to a 30-year-old. To an eight-year-old it would be mind boggling. Everyone soon establishes a favourite, usually Pirates of the Caribbean, floating past pillaging marauders, or Space Mountain, an ultimate switchback ride whose twists and turns are made all the more terrifying by being in the pitch black. There are racy rides for teenagers; gentle rides for the timorous. Each is performed to a similar



Epcot, Disney's foray into the space age: 250 acres of technological razzmatazz and a "world fair" complete with ye olde pubbe

high standard. Half the pleasure lies in allowing the tricks to succeed; the other half comes in trying to establish how they are contrived.

It comes as little surprise that twice as many adults as children make the journey — the effects and deceptions are designed to fool the most discerning enthusiast. Given a quiet day, an early start and careful timing, the Magic Kingdom need take no longer than a day. However, in high season (mid-summer, Christmas, Easter and public holidays) the queues are wretched and a two-day trip is nearer the mark.

Now the Magic Kingdom has been joined by Epcot in Disney-speak, the Experimental Prototype Community of Tomorrow — which is dominated by an enormous golf-ball hall and attempts to illustrate the excitement of new technology and scientific experiment. It is more like a conventional trade fair, with pavilions sponsored by different companies. Because Epcot is new, the queues are longer, but only a couple of the rides are worth the wait. For the most part the tricks are familiar and weighed-down by bogus "educational" themes.

Beyond Epcot is another new area, World Showcase, a permanent sham world fair, with pavilions representing, so far, nine nations. Britain is represented, rather lamely, by ye olde pubbe. Mexico has a more elaborate restaurant with glorious special effects (and appalling food). France has its own truncated Eiffel Tower, sat on



England according to Epcot: Royal Doulton and Pringle feature, as does the cuppa

top of a boutique roof. Italy has an abbreviated Doge's Palace. Japan offers a marvellous — and uncannily accurate — garden and a wonderful restaurant.

The relationship between Disney and the countries is a delicate one. For instance, Israel is not represented, nor has South Africa been allowed a space. Disney executives cover their difficulties in elaborate jargon, but the truth is that even Disney's treacherous goodwill cannot suffocate international politics.



This is odd, because Disney has almost banished the American state from their property. Disney World is a benign dictatorship, presided over by a large "cast" — Disney likes to pretend that the whole thing is theatre — which keeps everyone out of trouble. It must be the only place in the US where it is impossible to be mugged.

This is good for anxious parents, who can let their brats run wild, but more uneasy for a free-thinking guest, who is so encouraged to stay on the



straight and narrow — a friend of mine was reprimanded for venturing off the recommended jogging route — that it can become a little suffocating.

It is a long drive to get off the property and, even then, there is nothing much for miles. Except the competition. Disney is such a pull that other theme park operators have surrounded the site with every sort of World, from Sea World to Rosie O'Grady's genuine honky-tonk revue — a whole street in Orlando made up of strictly

simulated good-time bars. It is more entertaining than the Disney parade each afternoon, which gushes with an overdose of simulated carnival.

So many smiling faces and so many good manners delivered with all the sincerity of a vacuum salesman make one grateful for the early welcome of the British Rail staff at Gatwick.



Disney World is just 20 minutes drive from Orlando, and over four hours from Miami.

A "world passport" is the ticket to ride at the attractions of Epcot Centre and the Magic Kingdom and a one-day adult entry fee is \$15 (\$3.50 for children 12 to 17-year-olds) pay \$14, and children (three to 11-year-olds) \$12. A three-day adult passport costs \$35, a four-day pass, \$45.

Prices of accommodation in the hotels within the 43-square-mile holiday resort complex are from \$95 to \$115 per room, per night. The cost does not include breakfast but up to five people share a room.

For a brochure write to the Outdoor Recreation Division, Walt Disney Productions, 3132 Soho Square, London W1 (734 8111).

Intasun offer two ways of getting to Disney World. Fly-drive to Miami, for two, will cost from £360 each per week or £403 each for two weeks. They also offer a fly-coach, again Pan-Am to Miami, then Greyhound coach pass, from £394 each for one week or £429 each for two weeks. (318 5724).

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## CUNARD PRINCESS

### Steaming around the sulphur islands

It was I I am when the overnight ferry from Naples edged up to the jetty of Vulcano Island. The scene on shore resembled a half-remembered cowboy film. Spectacular mountains surround a basin, covered in sand and scrub. And the shanty town in the foreground has an outback air, as if the sheriff's posse had just galloped through.

Vulcano is one of the seven Aeolian islands, whose average length is five miles, and which all reveal symptoms of their volcanic origin. The most active of the islands is smoking, unpredictable Stromboli, which vomits flames, ash and lava every 20 minutes. Most of the volcanoes on the

other islands are extinct, though Etna on nearby Sicily is making headlines because it is not. But the tacky, pale-pink flanks of the mountain towering beside the jetty was steaming from its primrose yellow patches.

The shopkeepers were already itching to put up their shutters for the 12-4pm lunch break, as I drifted through the flower-decked street. There's not much to buy here, but I filled my pockets with bits of rock, lumps of volcanic pumice stone, and pieces of the beautiful black volcanic glass called obsidian.

Almost anyone can offer you a room to sleep in, for the only way to get rich here is via the

tourists. Spare rooms, cellars, out-houses and rooftop sheds were whitewashed and filled with beds for "black money" accommodation.

Even in Roman times the island was renowned for its therapeutic waters. But you'll find no arched baths or pump room on Vulcano, just a hole the size of a football pitch in the yellow rocks, filled with muddy water.

The hot spring that pours into the pond is supposed to cure arthritis and rheumatism, as well as skin diseases. So only a brute would deride the 30 immobile heads, dotted about the hot pool, whose looks of savage concentration suggest that they mean to leave behind the pains they have arrived with.

When you're tired of the hot water treatment, you scrape up handfuls of sulphurous mud from the pool bottom, and smear yourself all over with it. Then you sit in a small cave, and hot air from the rock face dries the mud. That is supposed to draw out the pain in the joints, as well as the acne and pimples. You then wash off in the sea, which turns out to be bubbling and gurgling away, as gas escapes from smoke holes, or fumaroles, in the sea bed.

Feeling clean and relaxed, I was lying on the beach, when a sudden hissing jerked me upright. Close beside my right foot a plume of smoke burst out of the sand and rose, nonchalantly into the air.

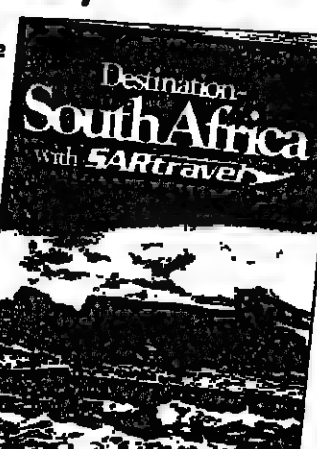
The castle rock of Lipari, the only real town and heart of the islands, is 10 minutes by hydrofoil from Vulcano, with its twisting streets and hurtle-sized cobblestones, the washing flapping overhead. It was rich and famous in Neolithic times.

A daily hydrofoil (about £50 return) connects the islands with Naples and Milazzo in the summer. It takes about half an hour from Milazzo, and longer from Naples.

Ann Huxley

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## SHOPFRONT

Among other speakers will be Terence Conran; design consultant Dinah Casson; Michael Webber, managing director of Pifco; and Robert Heller, editor-in-chief of *Management Today*. For details of the programme and conference fees write to Gerald Oliver & Partners, 32 Neal Street, London WC2 (240 3353).

## Should Princess Diana be a champion of design?

## Beryl Downing

## COLLECTING

## Strike silver with clean air and a light spot

**Ashley Stephenson**

**Azara microphylla**

very few casualties, provided they are allowed to dry out after moving. Leaves should be taken to ground as they die in the winter, except in cold wet areas where it is advisable to wait until the spring before removing leaves.

The hybrids are the ones to grow. These vary in colour from yellow to red. Stanford has deep red flowers and a yellow variegata. The process files are deeper in colour, but very variable. Whichford is a light primrose with a greenish centre. Burning Daylight and Nashville are orange, the latter with a reddish band on the petals, a yellowish rich yellow and George Cunningham a definite pink. Prices are £1 to £60. But many plants can be obtained for about £1.

## June antiques fairs promise unrivalled buying season

However, the ordinary collector might find that there is a greater range of objects suited to this pocket at the Olympia fair (June 3 to 11), especially in the silver section. Olympia is traditionally the most successful trading fair, and also the largest, with 200 dealers exhibiting. It also has a later deadline for objects, making it unquestionably the place for collectors of Art Nouveau or Art Deco. Olympia should look impressive this year: as eight raindrops from the V&A's theatre museum collection, by artists such as Picasso, Delau-

With all this activity in London in June, one wonders whether dealers in other countries will be able to find any stock to rival the millions of pounds' worth which will be crammed into the city during these crucial days.

Certainly the British trade are hoping that their international competitors will find themselves pretty short on customers.

**Isabelle Anscombe**

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REVIEW Paperbacks of the month

# Gnawing the funny-bone of our fears and foibles

"Dear Thurber", wrote John O'Hara (a few of the letters are to, rather than from), "What does a Thurber do? What is he?"

That I cannot answer. But I write in the grip of the Thurbers, and it is a troublesome complaint. It gets you up at three in the morning in a confused and insecure condition induced by over-exposure to the sage of Columbus, Ohio: his Life and Times, his *Crossed and Curious*, the Owl in his Attic, the Seal in his Bedroom, and the rest of his assaults on the mind which make up these (est.) 778,000 words. That doesn't count the letters, or such picture captions as "Touché" or "What have you done with Dr. Millmoss?"

"Touché", the artist handsomely admits, was someone else's idea. I did not know that. He claims that the creature assumed to have eaten the hapless Millmoss was a hippopotamus, and rebukes *The New Yorker*, always obsessive over filing, for putting the drawing on record as "Woman with strange animal", though most will go along with the filing-clerk. Stranger animals, given names, are bred from the inexhaustible invention in his "A New Natural History". My favourites are the plighted and unlighted Troths, small and faintly beaklike, looking snug and wistful respectively, but it is hard to choose.

And O'Hara's questions still hang in the air. Having somehow missed, or perhaps forgotten over the decades, those acclaimed Thurber classics, *The Night the Bed Fell*, *The Night the Ghost Got In*, I now wonder, deeply diffident, how they came to seize discerning members of the

Vintage Thurber, *Volume I and II*, edited by Helen Thurber (Penguin, each £4.95)  
Selected Letters of James Thurber, edited by Helen Thurber and Edward Weeks (Penguin, £2.95)

laughing public. Not that they are not funny, but the fun is physical, almost knockabout. True, Thurber is more cerebral, the wry comedy of social observation through a uniquely distorting lens, stripping us naked in our common faults and follies.

It is to be that readers, so often Thurber characters, in their fears and vanities, boredom and obtuseness, needed to be led from the conventionally comic into more rarefied and delicate fields: and all unaware that they were Thurber's own people. Strange, analogous, almost, to the puzzle about what Lancashire audiences find funny in Lancashire comedians.

As it happened, I had these books in the house when a visiting couple, having unconsciously talked Thurber dialogue and struck Thurber attitudes all evening, noticed the master's works on the way out and paused to praise him. The husband went quite overboard about *Everything is True*, the piece demolishing card-table bores, and that after boring on for half an hour about recollected bridge-hands. We are all vulnerable to Thurber, but a lot of us do not know it. To claim that some of us do is tempting, but would be dangerously hubristic. We could have missed something.

How true is the autobiographical stuff? This could be asked of anybody's. Few tell

all. Either memory is unreliable or selection prudent. With Thurber, the suspicion is that he tells more than all, carried out of fact by the habit of fiction. In *Drift Board Nights* we can believe that after frequent summonses before the board for medical tests (though his vanishing eyeight had made these abortive from the first), he got to be around often enough to be taken for one of the doctors: but the acceptance quivers when he assumes the role, passing or rejecting fellow candidates in the chest-and-lung section. Still, it is encouraging to see even so taut and disciplined a writer losing occasional control.

On the other hand, his straight reporting - and it is easy to forget how much he did of that; for instance, on the Loch Ness monster, and the Paris scene just after the first war - exudes faithfulness and credibility, let alone representing models of that kind of writing.

The writing is of all kinds. Laughter prevails, but in, say, *Evening at Seven or One is a Wanderer*, the bleak desolation of the human condition chills the blood. The letters, though not meant for print, depart little in style and mood from the published works, but cast on them some revealing sidelights, particularly the trials and tribulations attending his "Life" of *New Yorker* editor and emigra, Harold Ross. Most moving are the series to his opthalmologist, Gordon Bruce. Their courage and invincible humour, in a man going irrevocably blind and knowing it, tell more of the inner Thurber than perhaps anything else here.

Basil Boothroyd



Harold and Vita at Sissinghurst in Kent

## Blushing revelations illuminate an elite

George V laughed aloud over it; Edmund Wilson thought it his best book, but Harold Nicolson, who had dashed off *Some People* at speed to amuse himself, was later embarrassed that he had ever put his indiscreet pen to paper. If *Some People* was, perhaps unfairly, to become Nicolson's trademark, it provided one of the most entertaining insights into the intellectual and social elite of the early twentieth century - as well as an intriguing portrait of the author.

In various locations, from Oxford to the embassies of Madrid and Constantinople, Nicolson creates nine half-fictional types who possess characteristics which once attracted him but which he now finds stodge. In addition to the celebrated Arcturion, Lord Curzon's alcoholic valet, they range from the public school hero who ends up as a Lloyd's underwriter to the laundress who becomes a "baboon" as his behaviour. In gently dissecting their idiosyncrasies, Nicolson exposes his own, but he is a conjurer of such style and sympathy that, although he appears to saw these characters in half, he leaves them at the end intact and beaming.

His wife also gained fame from a diversion, written for fun and money, of which she was later ashamed. *The Edwardians* by Vita Sackville-West's most popular success, is in contrast to *Some People* a coy contrived novel as artificial as the society it reflects. Her sly grip on its characters, who seem as if brushed off the

*Some People* by Harold Nicolson (Oxford Paperbacks, £2.50)  
*The Edwardians* by Vita Sackville-West (Virago, £2.50)  
*Sissinghurst: The Making of a Garden* by Anne Scott-James (Michael Joseph, £5.95)

same stencil, may be due to her ambivalence towards them. An ambivalence she invests in the "ridiculously handsome" and moody young Sebastian.

The heir to a vast estate - a thinly disguised Knole - Sebastian has commendable reservations about his mother's set, a gaggle of vacuous duchesses with silvery laughs and hair like yellow sponges. He also holds an understandable affection for his inheritance. Rejecting the advice of a polar explorer to leave it for a three-year journey, he falls in with a married Lady ("the most beautiful woman in London"). After much scandal and a modicum of self-discovery, he does finally decide to travel.

*The Edwardians* was published in 1930, the year Harold abandoned the Foreign Office and decided with Vita to buy Sissinghurst. That she was a better "plantsman" than novelist is borne out in Anne Scott-James's engaging history of the garden. The author takes one down its straight paths, designed by Harold, and assays one with "shards of secret" from the Sissinghurst style "in profusion". Miss Scott-James argues, a pity she too is often so susceptible to it.

Nicholas Shakespeare

# How brave new worlds poured from the pulp-writers' pens

"When I first encountered science fiction," Pohl writes in *The Way the Future Was*, "Herbert Hoover was the President of the United States, a plump, perplexed man who never quite figured out what had gone wrong..."

Pohl points out two major effects of the Depression on the infant science fiction. The first was purely economic; the growth of the pulp magazines, which were cheap and could be resold almost endlessly. The second was the climate of opinion it generated, especially the anti-establishment tone Pohl sees in science fiction then and subsequently. "When you invent a new civilization, you have to invent a new society to inhabit it; when you invent a new society, you make a political statement about the one you live in..." With or without intent, the science fiction writers were preaching.

By the age of 19, Pohl was a pulp editor, and from this position of eminence, and in a later incarnation as a literary agent, he was able to chronicle much of this "small and incestuous world", as well as ensure acquaintance with the luminaries of the genre.

What is strange, however, is that apart from his observations on the Depression, Pohl is curiously reticent concerning his feelings about science fiction. At the end of his book, he states his love for the genre without saying what exactly it is that excites him. Another regrettable omission is an index.

Echoes of Pohl's autobiography give an interesting resonance to *Preferred Risk* by Pohl and Lester del Rey, now in its first British paperback edition.

*The Way the Future Was* by Frederik Pohl (Granada, £2.50).  
*Preferred Risk*, by Frederik Pohl and Lester del Rey (writing as Edson McCann) (Methuen, £1.75).  
*The Trouble Twisters* by Poul Anderson (Granada, £1.25).  
*Split Infinity* by Piers Anthony (Granada, £1.55).  
*The Nonborn King* by Julian May (Pan, £1.85).

*The Dancers at the End of Time* by Michael Moorcock (Granada, £2.50).  
The collaboration arose out of the "small incestuous world" of the Pohl and the del Reys came together for a weekend and spent the next 17 years as neighbours; the novel was written in between watching the television broadcasts of the McCarthy hearings, and is shot through with a tone of anti-authoritarianism blending with millenarian concerns for society.

In *Preferred Risk* the omnipotent Company has ended war through global insurance. Even death may be cheated by "suspension" in the Company's vaults. Why then is there insurance? The collaboration is not without its weaknesses (spot a particularly glaring contradiction of plot on pages 85 and 163), notably an often irritating heavy-handedness. But the narrative has sustained pace and a capacity to provoke, not always intentionally.

*The Trouble Twisters*, by Poul Anderson, newly reprinted tales from the early sixties, follows the scrapes of youthful merchant adventurer David Falkayn, "sharpest young trader in the Polesotechnic League and susceptible only to the little curves of unwary space girls".

At times ludicrously condescending in their implicit assumptions, Anderson's narratives contradict Pohl's notions of anti-establishment science fiction: Falkayn's escapades are the interplanetary embodiment of the American capitalist idealism of the Kennedy era, unquestioned and unquestioning.

*Split Infinity*, by Piers Anthony, is the first volume of the new seemingly obligatory science fantasy trilogy and sees the self-styled alternate between the demanding tests of the Game he must win to remain on his home planet and an other-world of magic. Mr Anthony seems happier, if more indulgent, following the fantasy; the descriptions of the Game are muscular, but terse.

*The Nonborn King*, by Julian May, "Book Three in the Saga of the Exiles", lurches beyond the confines of the trilogy as well as those of decency; at the end of a mishmash of psycho-babble we are threatened with a fourth volume in this humourless hulk of a book. For the record, a tangle of time-travel and tians, their tantrums and trulls, complete with sub-Tolkien cartography. Awful. It will probably sell thousands.

*The Dancers at the End of Time*, by Michael Moorcock, of yet another trilogy, recalls the strengths and weaknesses of the *Ladbrooke* school of British science fiction/fantasy. Engagingly, earnestly English in their conceits and comedies, Moorcock's time-trippers are as delightful - and dated - as the dandified indulgences of the psychedelic high summers that inspired them.

Greg Neale

## A traveller hides from the throng

*The Hidden Places of Britain* by Leslie Thomas, Penguin, £4.95

much of a hurry to get anywhere.

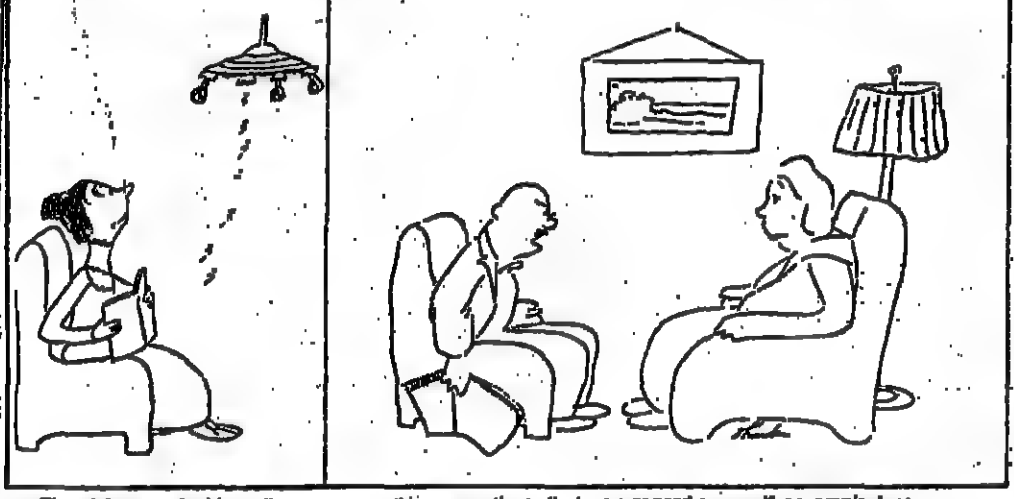
Some of his hidden places are obvious, such as Shetland and western Ross; others are within an hour's drive of London, such as the forgotten stretches of the north Kent coast or the weedy and overgrown stretches of the Oxford Canal. Hidden places need not be remote; they can just as well be on the doorstep but ignored as the crowds drive past them in their hurry to get somewhere else.

Thomas's 13 hidden places span the length of these islands from Unst in Shetland to Cape

Cornwall, a hidden place in winter when the tourists are hibernating in their cities. At each, the reporter mellowly into a descriptive essayist and a dedicated listener, gathering the lore and the lives of rooted residents who regard the next county as the other side of the world.

The trouble with books about hidden places is that they encourage people to discover them, and they are no longer hidden. Leslie Thomas's book is less of a danger than some, for many readers will be quite content to travel through his easy, entertaining and picturesque narrative from the comfort of their hidden armchairs.

Alan Hamilton



## PREVIEW Theatre

### Bush's rare bird in the hand

A Pulitzer Prize-winning play, *Crimes of the Heart*, set in steamy small-town Mississippi, opens at the Bush Theatre, Shepherd's Bush, London W12, on Wednesday, *Crimes*, which enjoyed a long Broadway run and won Best Healey's first play - was also something of a scoop for the tiny Bush, which was the British rights against strong competition from the Royal Shakespeare Company.

Theatre of Louisville where it was the Great American Play Contest at the Louisville Festival.

Simon Stokes, who has directed several American plays at the Bush, saw it in New York 18 months ago but was told the rights were tied up. Instead, he was offered Beth Henley's second play *The Miss Firecracker Contest* which proved popular when the Bush staged it last year. Partly as a result the theatre finally managed to secure *Crimes of the Heart*.

which Stokes hopes will now attract interest in the West End. The play concerns the three McGrath sisters after the arrest of the youngest. The middle sister, who has left for Los Angeles to be a night-club singer, is summoned back home to help with the crisis by the eldest, who is settling into spinsterhood looking after their grandfather.

The strongly cast sisters are played by Brenda Blethyn, who was in the original cast of *Steaming*, Amanda Redman, who co-starred in *Windy City*, and Wendy Morgan, who appeared in the TV serial *Pictures* and co-starred in Schlesinger's film *Yankee*.

*Crimes of the Heart* is already previewing, and performances are at 8pm Tues-Sun; 7pm on May 18. (743 3348)



Peter Ustinov as the composer in his new play, *Beethoven's Tenth* (see *The Week Ahead*, p8)

### Critics' choice

ANOTHER COUNTRY Queen's (734 1188)  
Mon-Fri at 8pm, Sat at 8.30pm; matinees Wed at 3pm and Sat at 5.15pm  
Wars won on the playing fields of Eton are at the opposite end of an English public school as a breeding ground for traitors. A fascinating production by Stuart Burge with a cast including Daniel Day-Lewis and John Douglas.

### THE BEGGAR'S OPERA

Cottesloe (528 2252)  
May 18 and 20 at 7.30pm.  
In repertory  
Richard Eyre follows up his splendid production of *Guns and Dolls* with a gutsy revival of John Gay's proto-musical. The vibrancy of the staging and a company led to rousing good effect by Paul Jones's Macbeth are complemented by Dominic Muldowney's music.

### HEARTBREAK HOUSE

Haymarket (530 9832)  
Mon-Fri at 7.30pm; matinees Wed and Sat at 2.30pm  
Shaw's wry, poetic picture of a "civilized" Europe pre-1914, lovingly brought to life in John Dexter's production. Diana Rigg's Mrs Hushabye surpasses even her Eliza Doolittle. Rex Harrison makes a salty and whimsical Shover, and Rosemary Harris, Paxton Whitehead and Simon Ward make the comic scenes a real treat.

### MR CINDERS

Fortuna (538 2238)  
Mon-Fri at 8pm; Sat at 8.30pm and 8.45pm; matinee Thurs at 3pm  
Packed with enchanting songs and boasting a witty performance by Denis Lawson of acrobatic brilliance, Vivian Ellis's 1929 musical recasts *Cinderella* in the anyone-for-tornados age. Most staging (originally at the King's Head); but the production's speed and sparkle make it an intoxicating evening.

### NOISES OFF

Savoy (536 8888)  
Mon-Fri at 7.45pm, Sat at 5pm and 8.45pm; matinee Thurs at 3pm  
The turncoat farce for years, Michael Frayn's brilliantly contrived complex of on-stage disasters and backstage dramas is still keeping houses full and audiences helpless with laughter after its first cast-change. Phyllida Law, Benjamin Whitrow and the rest of Michael Blakemore's crack company.

THUMB THEATRE  
Present an exciting double bill  
New Canadian Kid & The Bittersweet Kid  
for 7-12 year olds  
Sat 14 May 2.30  
Sun 15 May 2.30  
Tues 16 May 2.30  
Unicorn Theatre  
Box Office 01-93 3334

DUBLIN: Abbey (001 744805).  
Hendal, Mon-Sat at 8pm directed by Michael Bogdanov, with Stephen Brennan, Niall Tobin, Joan O'Hara, Desmond Perry. Staged in modern dress.

CHICHESTER: Festival Theatre (0243 781312). A Patriot for Me by John Osborne. Today, May 18-21 at 7.30pm; matinees today, May 21 at 2.30pm. In repertory. A revival of the tragedy in which an over-ambitious army officer is blackmailed into spying for Tsarist Russia. Directed by Ronald Eyre, with Alan Bates.

STRAFFORD: Royal Shakespeare (0783 266222). Twelfth Night. May 17, 18 at 7.30pm; matinees today and May 19 at 1.30pm. Directed by John Caird, with Miles Anderson, Gemma Jones, John Thaw, Zoe Wamaker, Daniel Massey and Emrys James.

PSYCHIC WOLFEY (0473 38725). All Women and Bits of Boys by Mary Glynne. Mon-Fri at 7.45pm, Sat at 8.45pm and 8pm; matinees on Wed, 2.30pm. The final show in the Wolfey season is the culmination of a two-year project, which uses transcripts from conversations with local residents in an original musical documentary about life in Suffolk earlier this century; its sub-

After a HANDFUL OF DUST SHARED EXPERIENCE  
are back at  
THE LYRIC HAMMERSMITH with  
THE COMEDY WITHOUT A TITLE  
by Ruzante  
24 May-18 June Box Office 01-741 2311

## PREVIEW Galleries

NOVA MULHIER  
Concourse Gallery, Barbican Centre, London EC2 (638 4141).  
Until May 31, Mon-Sat 10am-11pm  
The Festival of Brazil begins with a two-part show giving an overall picture of the work of women artists in Brazil today and of Brazilian women artists based in Europe. An exhibition of works by 10 of the former and nine of the latter, covering a wide variety of media, is accompanied by another devoted to Fita Loureira's colourful paintings "Interpretation of Magazines".

FERNANDO BOTERO  
Marlborough Fine Art, 6 Albemarle Street, London W1 (523 5151).  
Until June 3, Mon-Fri 10am-5.30pm, Sat 10am-12.30pm  
The Colombian-born painter and sculptor's rich selection of recent work in familiar style is the first extensive London showing for some years.

are on show, as well as several early paintings by Van Gogh and Mondrian.

THE HAGUE SCHOOL  
Royal Academy, Piccadilly, London W1 (734 9052). Until July 10, daily 10am-6pm  
The Hague School of painters laid the foundations for some of the developments in twentieth-century art. Inspired by seventeenth-century Dutch canvases, their paintings between 1870 and 1900 were avidly collected in America and Britain. One hundred and thirty landscapes, marine scenes and interiors by Bloemr, Boeckorn and other members of the school

Mon, Tues at 7.45. Then May 24 at 7.45, May 25 at 3.00 & 7.45. June 3 (Bargain Night), 4 (m & e), 27, 28, 29 (m & e), 30

JUST OPENED

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"Under the masterful direction of Harold Pinter, it is...thrilling, supremely intelligent and as witty as anything on the London stage"

(The Telegraph)

# THE TROJAN WAR

Will NOT TAKE PLACE

by Jean Giraudoux  
English version by Christopher Fry

STANDBY from 10am on day of unsold seats  
£4.50 (£3.50 mid-week mats)

NATIONAL THEATRE (Lyttelton)  
Box Office: 01 928 2232  
Credit Cards: 01 928 5333

### Photography

RECORD AND REVELATION  
Brewery Arts Centre, 122A Highgate, Kentish (0353 25133).  
Mon-Sat 10am-10pm, Sun 10am-7pm  
Photographs by Edwin Smith covering the period 1912 until his death in 1971. Smith began photography with a Box Brownie acquired with cornflake packet coupons. His delightful studies of houses, gardens, cities, people and the images in his numerous books - with titles such as *England*, *Scotland*, *Rome*, *Venice* and *Great Gardens* - are never contrived.

FLASH PHOTOGRAPHY  
Impressions Gallery, 17 Colindale, York (0304 54724).  
Tues-Sat 10am-5pm  
Ambitious exhibition dealing with flash photography from its beginnings in 1951, when Fox Talbot used the light of an electric spark to capture an image of a rotating copy of *The Times*. Many of the more recent pictures explore what would otherwise be invisible to the naked eye. Work by Papageorge, Arbus, Bourke-White, Klein and many others. Not to be missed.

INFOCUS  
Kodak Gallery, 190 High Holborn, London WC1 (405 7841). Mon-Fri 10am-5pm, Sat 10am-4pm  
Work from the Association of Freelance Advertising and Editorial Photographers which amounts to the high gloss saccharine world of advertising: exotic locations and colour from which technically competent work is produced.











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## Investment and Finance

City Editor  
Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

City Office  
200 Gray's Inn Road  
London WC1X 8EZ  
Telephone 01-837 1234

### STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index 667.7 down 0.9  
FT 100 80.69 down 0.35  
FT All Shares 417.91 up 0.17  
Bargains: 14,045  
Tring Hall USM Index 168.4  
unchanged  
Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones  
8629.51 down 24.39  
Hongkong Hang Seng Index  
249.56 down  
3.42  
New York Dow Jones Industrial  
Average 1218.04 up 4.64  
(latest)

### CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE  
Sterling \$1.5670 down 25pts  
Index 83.9 down 0.1  
DM 3.8325 down 0.125  
FF 11.5325 unchanged  
Yen 363.50 up 0.25  
Dollars  
Index 121.8 up 0.3  
DM 2.4435 up 62 pts  
Gold  
\$441.25 up 62 pts  
NEW YORK LATEST  
Gold \$441.25  
Sterling \$1.5675

### INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:  
Base rates 10  
3 month Interbank 10% - 10 1/2  
Euro-currency rates:  
3 month dollar 8 1/2 - 8 3/4  
3 month DM 5 1/2 - 5 3/4  
3 month FF 1 1/2 - 1 3/4  
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling  
Export Finance Scheme II  
Average reference rate for  
interest period April 8 to May 3  
1983 inclusive: 10.304 per cent.

### PRICE CHANGES

House of Fraser 186p up 6p  
Glaxo 855p up 6p  
Shell 486p up 4p  
Belgrave (Black  
heath) 140p up 10p  
Bunn Bros. 211p up 18p  
Bunzl 318p up 7p  
Royal Ind 503p down 10p  
BOPC 199p down 7p  
Bostaph 351p down 6p  
Heath (CE) 308p down 10p  
Hogg Robinson 118p down 3p  
UEL 240p down 14p

### £1m rise at Percy Bilton

Percy Bilton, the property group which last week successfully bought off a £107m takeover bid from Trust Securities, has produced a £1m rise in pretax profit for the year ending December 31, 1982.

Pretax profits rose from £4.68m to £5.6m while turnover advanced from £23.6m to £28.7m and the dividend has been boosted from 5p net to 6.1p making a total of 9.6p against 7.5p. Company shares remained steady at 258p after the announcement.

● ILLINGWORTH MORRIS: An extension until August 5 has been given to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission to report on the proposed acquisition of Illingworth Morris by Mr Alan Lewis of Abell.

● FORD BOOST: Ford is to invest £78m at the Halewood, Merseyside, transmission plant for the manufacture of five-speed gearboxes which, until now are exclusively produced in Bordeaux.

● BID DELAY: Pleasuremax is delaying issue of its offer document in its £59.3m agreed bid for Trident Television until the Department of Trade decides whether to refer it to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

● CHINA DEAL: China has agreed to buy two British Vespene Thornycroft Havera-raft at a special cost of about £1.5m for use on the Yangzi river near Wuhan.

● STEEL FORECAST: Steel consumption in Western industrialized countries in 1983 is likely to be 400 billion tonnes 6.2 per cent lower than its earlier estimate, according to the Brussels based International Iron and Steel Institution.

● BNAK CHIEF: Mr Ahti Kariainen, the governor of the Bank of Finland, has been relieved of his duties with immediate effect, according to an official announcement.

● MONEY GROWTH: Monetary expansion in West Germany, as measured by the Central Bank money stock, slowed in April but remained above the four to seven per cent target range. Money growth in the first four months of 1983 was below an annual rate of 10 1/2 per cent after 11 1/2 per cent in the first quarter.

● JAPAN BANKRUPTCIES: Corporate bankruptcies in Japan totalled 1,497 in April, edging up 0.8 per cent from 1,485 a year earlier, according to a private credit research agency in Tokyo Friday. April's rise marked the fourth straight month of year-on-year gains, the agency said.

## WALL STREET

### Stocks move ahead

New York (AP-Dow Jones) - Stocks were broadly higher in active trading yesterday. The Dow Jones Industrial Average was up about four points at 1,218, while advances were nearly two-to-one ahead of declines.

US Steel was up 1/4 at 24 1/2. International Business Machines was up 1/2 at 115 1/2. Mobil was up 1/4 at 30 1/2. General Electric was up 1/4 at 109 1/2. Eastman Kodak was up 1/4 at 75 1/2. Honeywell was up 1/4 at 123 1/2. General Motors was up 1/4 at 49 1/2. Ford was up 1/4 at 47 1/2. Chrysler was up 1/4 at 26 1/2. American Brands was up 1/4 at 54 1/2. American Express was up 1/4 at 68 1/2.

Texas Instruments at 150 1/2 was down 1/4. Lockheed at 115 1/2 was up 1/4. Humana at 37 1/2 was up 1/4. Union Pacific at 80 was up 1/4. Procter and Gamble at 57 1/2 was up 1/4. Digital Equipment at 114 1/2 was up 1/4.

Mr Eldon R. Grimm, senior vice-president at Birt Wilson, said: "The market looks firm here. The institutions are nibbling but they are not rushing to buy stocks and the leadership rotation continues."

Government securities prices were higher after it was announced that the producer price index last month fell 0.1 per cent, while industrial production rose a larger-than-expected 2.1 per cent.

In moderate trading government coupon securities were firmer with short-term issues up 2/32 and coupons maturing in three to ten years 3/32 to 6/32 higher. The when-issued 10 per cent long bond due in 2012 was up 1/32 at 104 1/32 bid.

Reflecting the drop in producer prices and the stability of federal funds at a relatively weak 3/8 per cent, money market rates were mostly five basis points lower. Trading was active although there was little retail participation.

Downward movement in the municipal dollar bond market was halted temporarily after the reports that producer prices declined, but Muni's were still down about 1/8 to 3/8 point in light trading.

### Electronics fund to be launched

By Andrew Connell  
Robert Fleming & Co, the merchant bank, is launching an electronics investment company, Murray Electronics, on the stock market later this month.

The company, which has sprung from an existing investment company, Murray Technology Investments, will specialise in taking substantial minority stakes of between £750,000 and £3m in electronics companies which have yet to gain a full listing.

Mr Ross Peters, an electronics industry expert and a director of the company, said the aim would be to guide companies towards a full listing within two years of making an investment. He said that the new company is looking for compound growth of between 30 and 40 per cent a year within the next two years.

Investors are given a warning that the company's intention to invest more than 10 per cent of its investment fund in any one company.

Fleming is offering 30 million shares for sale at £1 each on Monday morning. About two-thirds of the shares have already been placed with leading institutions and dealings begin on May 25.

On Tuesday the consortium which BP leads became the first western group to be awarded licences since the Chinese invited bids for a vast swathe of its offshore area last year.

The company, whose chairman, Mr Peter Walters, has spent the last week in Peking, is making no attempt to play down its belief that it has won the cream of the available acreage, particularly in the South China Sea.

Its four licences there cover some 10,000 square kilometres, and are all in relatively shallow water lying to the south and south west of Hong Kong and the Pearl River.

Of the acreage on offer in the Pearl River Basin, the BP group

has about a quarter of that which lies in 200 metres or less of water, and none of the deeper water areas, which are beyond the present capabilities of offshore drilling and production technology.

Industry sources say that BP is committed to drilling between 15 and 25 wells over the next three years, at an estimated cost of \$10m (£6.5m)

Despite violent monsoons and typhoons, BP says it hopes to be able to drill all the year round.

The BP group, which has also been awarded a licence further north in the Yellow Sea, consists of BP (45 per cent), Broken Hill Pty (20 per cent), Petrobras (15 per cent), Petro-Canada and Ranger Oil (both 10 per cent).

## Regan confirms rejection of second Bretton Woods

### IMF names de Larosiere for new term as debt problems grow

By Bailey Morris, Washington, and Michael Prest

M. Jacques de Larosiere has been reappointed to another five-year term as managing director of the International Monetary Fund in a move which had been widely expected.

The 53-year-old Frenchman first came to Washington in 1978 when he promoted more flexible lending policies by the fund in addition to longer loans than had been traditional. In addition, he made it quite clear that his top priority as head of the fund would be to promote strong anti-inflationary policies.

In announcing his reappointment, the IMF board of executive directors, which includes representatives from the 146 member nations, said M de Larosiere would be named to another five-year term when his present one expires on June 16.

Over the last year, M de Larosiere, who formerly served

as director of the French Treasury, has received high marks for his handling of the international debt crisis.

He is widely credited with orchestrating timely, workable emergency rescue packages for debt-prone Third World countries close to default and for persuading commercial banks to continue lending to these countries.

The IMF is charged with the task of making short-term loans to countries with balance-of-payments problems and, in this role, imposes strict economic conditions designed to restore financial health to these nations.

Mr Donald Regan, the United States Treasury Secretary, yesterday poured cold water over the suggestion earlier in the week by President Mitterrand that another Bretton Woods conference be called to

reorganize the world's monetary system.

But Mr Regan tried to reassure financial markets anxious about Brazil's apparently deteriorating circumstances. He did not think that Brazil would default, although there could be discussion about the currency problem.

Mr Regan said: "I think we're not ready for Bretton Woods No. 2 as yet. I think it's going to require quite a bit of discussion before you would ever hold such a conference."

He believed that an economic recovery was needed before there could be discussion about the currency system.

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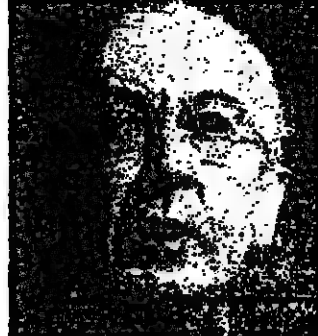
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Regan: "no" to Mitterrand



De Larosiere five-year term

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between \$700m and \$800m behind in debt repayments. The country's obligations are estimated to total almost \$90,000m.

For the moment, however, Argentina appears to be paying arrears of interest due on its public sector debt in March.

The central bank is expected soon to present new proposals for refinancing by issuing promissory notes for \$4,600m of private debt. This will open the way for foreign banks to make a \$1,500m loan.

In Washington, the American Government said that it had not participated in a \$150m bridging loan which the Bank for International Settlements, the bankers' central bank, was reported to have made to Chile.

A \$1,300m syndicated bank loan is supposed to be available to Chile from the beginning of July.

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## City Comment

### AGMs that produce only fun

The Thomas Tilling shareholder who pointed out at yesterday's annual meeting that such gatherings were a "waste of time" had something of a point, in the present context at least.

Both the retiring chairman, Sir Robert Taylor, and the incoming chairman, Sir Arthur "Gerry" Norman, made it clear that they would answer any questions they could - but that disclosure restrictions limited them on what they could say on the £600m bid by BTR.

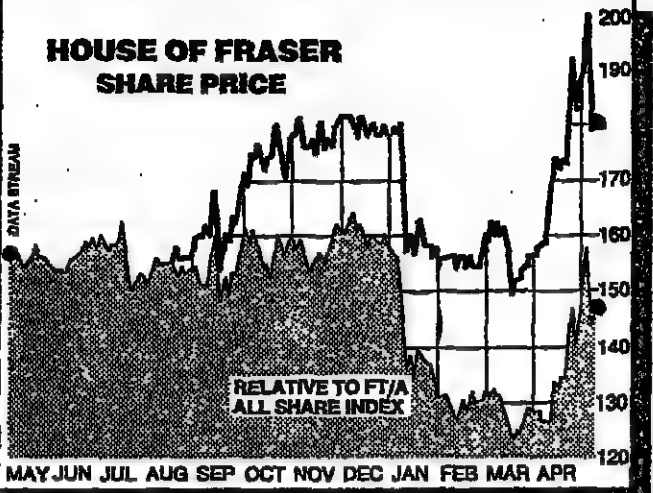
That is a bit like saying: "Apart from that, Mrs Lincoln, how did you enjoy the show?" The mere 80 non-employee Tilling shareholders who attended the meeting may have left fortified in resolve after an hour and a half, but they certainly gained a sparse increase in their knowledge of the situation.

Once that was clearly going to be the case, it became fun. "My father invested in Thomas Tilling in the 1920s," said one shareholder, "and I have had it drummed into me to stick with Tilling because they will see you all right. We all know Thomas Tilling, but can anyone tell me what BTR stands for?"

Managing director Sir Patrick Meaney replied: "It used to stand for Birmingham Town Rubber Company." Roars of laughter. (Actually it was British Town Rubber.)

The 25 per cent of people at the meeting who were not shareholders got more information after the formal proceedings by collaring directors.

For example, it is S.G. Warburg rather than the Tilling Board which wants Tilling to deconglomerate. Also, it is estimated that, between them, BTR and Tilling have probably spent getting on for half a million pounds on press advertising alone, for arguing the case for and against the takeover bid.



### Army & Navy to close main store



The Australian market is showing signs of consolidation which is hardly surprising. Wall Street too has little real impetus to forge ahead much further. The London market is going to remain a false market until the election is over.

Although *The Times* has been arguing that the stock market has been looking "toppy" for some time, it does appear to have over-reacted in the short term to the announcement of the general election. One of Sir Harold Wilson's

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE			COFFEE			SOYABEAN MEAL			MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION: Average Istock prices		
Prices in pounds per metric ton			Prices in pounds per 50 lbs			Prices in pounds per 100 lbs			Prices in pounds per 100 lbs		
Silver in pence per troy ounce			Silver in pence per troy ounce			Silver in pence per troy ounce			Silver in pence per troy ounce		
Y-day's Close			Y-day's Close			Y-day's Close			Y-day's Close		
Higher grade copper			Previous Close			Previous Close			Previous Close		
Cash	1146	50-1147 50	1136 00-1137 00	1998-1999	1998-1999	141-142	141-142	140 00-140 50	140 00-140 50	140 00-140 50	140 00-140 50
Three months	1146	50-1147 50	1136 00-1137 00	1999-2000	1999-2000	142-143	142-143	140 00-140 50	140 00-140 50	140 00-140 50	140 00-140 50
Standard cash (copper)			1136 00-1137 00	2000-2001	2000-2001	143-144	143-144	140 00-140 50	140 00-140 50	140 00-140 50	140 00-140 50
Cash	1146	50-1147 50	1136 00-1137 00	2001-2002	2001-2002	144-145	144-145	140 00-140 50	140 00-140 50	140 00-140 50	140 00-140 50
Three months	1146	50-1147 50	1136 00-1137 00	2002-2003	2002-2003	145-146	145-146	140 00-140 50	140 00-140 50	140 00-140 50	140 00-140 50
Three months	1146	50-1147 50	1136 00-1137 00	2003-2004	2003-2004	146-147	146-147	140 00-140 50	140 00-140 50	140 00-140 50	140 00-140 50
Three months	1146	50-1147 50	1136 00-1137 00	2004-2005	2004-2005	147-148	147-148	140 00-140 50	140 00-140 50	140 00-140 50	140 00-140 50
Three months	1146	50-1147 50	1136 00-1137 00	2005-2006	2005-2006	148-149	148-149	140 00-140 50	140 00-140 50	140 00-140 50	140 00-140 50
Three months	1146	50-1147 50	1136 00-1137 00	2006-2007	2006-2007	149-150	149-150	140 00-140 50	140 00-140 50	140 00-140 50	140 00-140 50
Three months	1146	50-1147 50	1136 00-1137 00	2007-2008	2007-2008	150-151	150-151	140 00-140 50	140 00-140 50	140 00-140 50	140 00-140 50
Three months	1146	50-1147 50	1136 00-1137 00	2008-2009	2008-2009	151-152	151-152	140 00-140 50	140 00-140 50	140 00-140 50	140 00-140 50
Three months	1146	50-1147 50	1136 00-1137 00	2009-2010	2009-2010	152-153	152-153	140 00-140 50	140 00-140 50	140 00-140 50	140 00-140 50
Three months	1146	50-1147 50	1136 00-1137 00	2010-2011	2010-2011	153-154	153-154	140 00-140 50	140 00-140 50	140 00-140 50	140 00-140 50
Three months	1146	50-1147 50	1136 00-1137 00	2011-2012	2011-2012	154-155	154-155	140 00-140 50	140 00-140 50	140 00-140 50	140 00-140 50
Three months	1146	50-1147 50	1136 00-1137 00	2012-2013	2012-2013	155-156	155-156	140 00-140 50	140 00-140 50	140 00-140 50	140 00-140 50
Three months	1146	50-1147 50	1136 00-1137 00	2013-2014	2013-2014	156-157	156-157	140 00-140 50	140 00-140 50	140 00-140 50	140 00-140 50
Three months	1146	50-1147 50	1136 00-1137 00	2014-2015	2014-2015	157-158	157-158	140 00-140 50	140 00-140 50	140 00-140 50	140 00-140 50
Three months	1146	50-1147 50	1136 00-1137 00	2015-2016	2015-2016	158-159	158-159	140 00-140 50	140 00-140 50	140 00-140 50	140 00-140 50
Three months	1146	50-1147 50	1136 00-1137 00	2016-2017	2016-2017	159-160	159-160	140 00-140 50	14		

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• <http://www.chemeddl.org>

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase by 1.5 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1990 to 2.6 billion in 2010. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase by 1.1 billion, from 250 million in 1990 to 1.6 billion in 2010. The number of people aged 15-64 is expected to increase by 1.5 billion, from 2.5 billion in 1990 to 4.0 billion in 2010. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase by 1.1 billion, from 250 million in 1990 to 1.6 billion in 2010. The number of people aged 15-64 is expected to increase by 1.5 billion, from 2.5 billion in 1990 to 4.0 billion in 2010.



FAMILY MONEY edited by Lorna Bourke

Tax discretion

Changes in the rules for discretionary trusts mean that it is possible to make considerable tax savings, say accountants, Dearden Farrow. Their new booklet *Use Your Discretion* explains the use of discretionary trusts in family financial planning.

"When the overall effect of the new tax regime is fully appreciated, it will be found that the use of discretionary trusts can confer substantial Capital Transfer Tax advantages," the accountants say.

Income from Gold

Monthly income is now obtainable from the highly competitive Cheltenham Gold account from Cheltenham & Gloucester Building Society.

An annual return of 7.5 per cent net of basic rate tax is possible if the income is not withdrawn but added to the original investment.

There is no notice of withdrawal or penalties and the account operates like an ordinary share account. The minimum investment is £5,000. If the balance falls below that amount, the ordinary share rate of 6.25 per cent is paid.

Health warning

Nine out of 12 travel agents gave customers incorrect or inaccurate advice on health requirements in the country to be visited, according to a survey by *Which?* magazine.

A Holiday *Which?* Inspector visited 12 travel agents in central London for medical advice on a forthcoming holiday to Morocco and concluded that the advice he was given was "totally inadequate".

"It seems clear that there should be a tightening up of the aspect of the Association of British Travel Agents' Code of Conduct which states only that travel agents shall advise health requirements for the journey to undertake," says *Which?*

Helping handbook

From the publishers of the *Hambro Tax Guide*, generally acknowledged to be the best-kept guide to taxation, comes the latest offering, the *Allied Hambro Investment Guide*.

It covers everything from investments

in shares, unit trusts, National Savings, property, Government Securities and a host of less well known investments.

There are sections on general investment policy, specialist advice for overseas investors, chapters on taxation and the practicalities of buying and selling securities. The guide covers virtually every possible way of investing money. The *Allied Hambro Investment Guide 1983*, edited by Michael Seyers, MA, Solicitor, price £5.95, published by Orys Longman.

Miras benefit

WHATEVER the grouches about Miras (mortgage interest relief at source) there is one group of housebuyers who will not hear a bad word said about it.

The self-employed with loans below £25,000 used to have to wait for their tax return on mortgage interest until they filed their return - in some cases up to 18 months after the end of the tax year. Now, they get their tax relief instantly, making payments net of basic rate tax relief to the building society.

medium investment is £2,500. Who is right, they asked? Maximum investment in 25th issue is definitely £5,000 - so stand your ground at the Post Office counter when they tell you otherwise.

Growth assured

A guaranteed growth bond paying 8.5 per cent net of basic rate tax is on offer from Capital Life Assurance. Minimum investment is £2,000 which will grow to £3,008 after five years and £4,522 after 10 years. Investors with £10,000 or more can obtain income by arranging a series of bonds maturing in successive years and the return is still 8.5 per cent net of basic rate tax. This is equivalent to a before tax return of 12.14 per cent.

Unit trust guide

Hardly a week passes without a new unit trust being launched and picking the right ones out of the total of over 500 has become an increasingly hazardous business. For those who like to take an active interest in their investments, the latest edition of the *Unit Trust Year Book*

is a must. It gives details of all management groups with track records of the individual trusts and a mass of other useful information. Investors can identify the type and aim of the trust, its principle holdings and geographical distribution. The *Unit Trust Year Book 1983*, published by Financial Times Business Publishing, price £15 (£13.50 plus £1.50 post and packing).

Offshore launch

Fund manager Framlington has launched an offshore income and growth fund investing in US equities (as well as other foreign markets) and in US and Japanese Eurodollar convertibles.

The aim is to give investors a balance between income and growth with exposure to overseas equity markets. The estimated yield will be 4 per cent and the minimum investment is £500.

£5,000 issue

There must be times when National Savings marketing people tear their hair over the inefficiency of the Post Office. Maximum investment in National Savings

Certificate 25th issue was increased from £2,500 to £5,000 on April 11, over a month ago. Last week's Family Money article on using National Savings Certificates to avoid the drawback of age relief prompted a flood of letters from would-be investors all of whom had been into their local Post Office to buy some more 25th issue certificates, only to be handed a leaflet which stated that

Building hopes

Fund manager Tyndall has devised a scheme for investing in property in the "sunbelt" region of the United States. Tyndall believes that the southern and south western states will continue to show the greatest economic growth in the United States and the new fund aims to invest in commercial and industrial property with potential for rental growth and capital appreciation.

Tyndall Sunbelt Property is a Bermuda-based fund, operating on unit trust lines. The minimum investment is \$5,000 or £3,000. There is an initial charge of 5 per cent with an annual management fee of 1 per cent of the net asset value.

For the family

Save & Prosper is the latest insurer to launch a family capital trust for those anxious to mitigate a potential capital transfer tax (CTT) liability.

There are now about a dozen of these CTT avoidance vehicles on the market and all work on broadly similar lines. Free capital is invested in a unit-linked bond (or series of bonds) which is held within a trust. By making use of loans and the annual exemptions for CTT, the value of the money invested gradually becomes free of CTT and can be passed on to children or other relatives without incurring any tax.

In addition, the money can be returned to the original investor should the need arise.

Mortgages

Beware the small print on your endowment policy

DON'T WORRY YOURSELF - I SHALL BE THE 'LAST SURVIVOR' - EVEN IF IT KILLS ME!



Homebuyers who have recently switched to the endowment method of repaying a mortgage should check their insurance policies. If you have bought an endowment policy on a "joint-life" basis, you could have been sold the wrong policy.

Financial Consultant Towry Law reports cases of clients being sold joint-life endowments linked to a home loan on what is known as a "last survivor" basis, rather than a "first death". This means that the insurance money is paid out only when the second partner dies - no use at all to a married couple who will want the mortgage paid off on the death of the first partner.

With thousands of homebuyers switching to the endowment method of repaying their loans, many could be affected by this "last survivor" clause.

"This is a very good example of what appears to be very bad advice being given by an unqualified intermediary," commented Mr Michael Morris, director-general of the British Insurance Brokers Association.

This is one of the reasons why we are most anxious that people get proper professional advice before switching to the insurance method of repayment, and we would encourage them to consult a qualified professional."

He recommends that anyone who has an endowment-linked home loan with the insurance policy written on a "joint-life" basis should check the policy to make sure that it pays out on the "first death".

One insurance broker reckons that the situation has come about because the building societies do not really

understand insurance. "Clients have probably obtained an insurance quote from a broker and the building society has then said that it can give a more competitive quote. By switching the cover from 'first death' to 'last survivor' the building society would be able to undercut the brokers." Not unreasonably he did not want to be named.

But are "joint-life" policies a good idea anyway? Many financial advisers believe not, pointing to the complications that can arise on divorce.

"With one in three marriages ending in divorce it makes more sense to have separate policies," says Mr John McKinley of financial consultants Noble Lowndes. He believes that the endowment policy should be written on the life of the main breadwinner - usually the husband - with a term, or convertible term policy to cover the wife. "But it is difficult to persuade people to buy two policies when they think they need only one," he says.

On divorce the family home is often sold and a joint life policy will cause complications. It will have to be made "paid up" in which case cash already paid on it will be frozen until the maturity date 25 years ahead, or cashed in, in which case policyholders usually get a raw deal, or transferred to one or other of the partners - which can be tricky when two people are haggling about money.

All the leading building societies appear to offer "first death" policies to homebuyers wanting a joint-life endowment, but when "questioned" some were not at all clear initially which they were offering.

Halifax has homebuyers swapping to endowment loans at a rate of 450 a day compared with only 90 a week this time last year. Abbey National has switched over 30,000 borrowers into insurance-linked loans - earning itself something like £6m in insurance commissions along the way. Nationwide reports a similar level of switching, with around 27,000 borrowers moving over to an endowment-linked loan.

With activity in the market at this level, it is quite possible that the Towry Law clients with the wrong "last survivor" type policy are simply mistakes. But it does raise the question of what will happen to those homebuyers who have been sold the wrong kind of policy and do not have an insurance expert like Towry Law to point this out to them. It will only be when the husband or wife dies that it will become apparent that they have got the wrong kind of cover.

A registered insurance broker who made such a mistake would no doubt be sued for negligence and his professional indemnity policy would come into force, to reimburse the client and pay off the mortgage. It might be much more difficult to prove negligence against a building society which does not hold itself out to be an insurance expert.

Deposit schemes

High interest

No wonder that the banks and building societies are worried about keeping their depositors. High interest accounts are now multiplying everywhere. The unit trust managers Britannia last week announced a link-up with the discount house Carter Allen, to produce an account paying more than 10 per cent and providing a monthly income and a cheque book.

Britannia is hoping to attract about £20m in the first couple of months, and if the success of Save & Prosper's similar scheme is anything to go by which it has attracted in more than £150m since January, it will do so easily.

These schemes give high returns by pooling the funds

that come in and investing them at money market rates. Depositors in four of the funds, those run by Tyndall, Save & Prosper, Alden House and Britannia, can make withdrawals by cheque.

But, as the table also indicates, those returns are not necessarily all that they seem. The problem is that there is no agreed method of quoting the rate of interest.

By law almost anyone who lends money, the building societies being the main exception, is obliged to quote the rate charged on a standard basis, so that consumers can make an informed comparison. It is time that the obligation was extended to borrowers.

THE CAPITAL GROWTH MANIFESTO

Why TSB's Selected Opportunities should get your vote this weekend

When we launched the TSB Selected Opportunities Unit Trust in 1982, we knew we were taking a fresh approach to investment management.

Now, with a year behind us, we've proved it works.

In a period when the FT Actuaries All-Share Index has risen by 27%, the value of Income Units in the TSB Selected Opportunities Unit Trust has risen by 32.4%.

For a trust with capital growth as its objective, this performance vindicates our unusual approach.

The imaginative alternative

From the outset, our Investment Managers took the view that, to create a unit trust with an exceptional potential for capital growth, they needed a three pronged approach to investment.

Not only would they select medium and long term growth shares, but short term prospects too. This way our investors would get the best from each of the various shares, sectors and markets, at any given time.

The long term strategy

With a view to the future, the Managers' aim is to select young companies who look destined to achieve exceptional growth.

Often, success will take time to come through. But, prudently chosen, shares in these companies will form a solid foundation for the future.

In the last year, the trust's Managers have made investments in the Unlisted Securities Market where many of the right types of company can be found.

The medium term view

At any time, in recession or recovery, there will be some companies whose medium term prospects look good.

The secret lies in buying - and selling - the right ones at the right time.

This is where our Investment Managers excel: Their current share selections reflect the fact that industrial and economic life being cyclical, success lies in holding shares whose cycle is on the upturn now, such as those in the engineering and financial sectors.

Short term tactics

Looking for the maximum capital growth, our Investment Managers believe that short term market opportunities cannot be overlooked.

The profits here - which can result from takeover situations, rights issues or new



securing our position as one of the country's leading unit trust groups.

They recommend this trust for long term capital appreciation.

Anniversary offer

The TSB Selected Opportunities Unit Trust is now one year old.

As a special offer to today's investors, and at our expense, we're giving away an Anniversary Bonus of 2% more units with every purchase made by Friday, 27th May 1983.

For your guidance, offer prices on May 12th were: Accumulation Units 34.0p, Income Units 33.1p. The estimated gross yield on that date was 3.05%.

Remember, the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up. You should regard your investment as being a medium to long term one.

Time to invest now

To invest in the TSB Selected Opportunities Unit Trust - and take advantage of our special Anniversary Bonus - simply complete the coupon below and return it to us, with your cheque, made payable to TSB Unit Trusts Limited.

We think you'll be glad you elected to invest in this unique unit trust and its potentially rewarding future.

THE THINGS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

The Managers of the TSB Selected Opportunities Unit Trust are TSB Unit Trusts Limited who are members of the Unit Trust Association. The Investment Managers are Central Trustees Savings Bank Limited and the Trustee is General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation plc.

Units in the Trust may be bought and sold on any business day. Their prices and yields will be quoted in the Financial Times and other leading newspapers and may also be obtained from any branch of the TSB.

The initial management charge on every purchase of units is 5%, out of which remuneration is paid to qualified intermediaries. (Rates are available on request.) A monthly management charge of 1% (plus VAT) of the value of the Trust is deducted from the Trust's income. (The Trust Deed allows for a maximum charge of 1% of 1% per month; the Managers will give unit holders at least 3 months' written notice of any change.)

Net income is paid out on May 6 and November 6 each year.

We offer favourable exchange terms to investors who already hold stocks and shares. Details are available on request.

TSB Unit Trusts Limited is a subsidiary of TSB Trust Company Limited and a member of the TSB Group. Its registered office is at Keens House, Andover, Hampshire SP10 1PG. The company is registered in England and Wales, number 1629225.

**FIRST ANNIVERSARY BONUS OF 2% more FREE UNITS**  
For example, if you invest £2,500 we will add a further £50 worth of units to your holding, entirely free of charge.

Australia - Land of Opportunity?

As the western world emerges slowly from the serious effects of recession, one stockmarket has yet to show a significant rise - Australia. The major problem has centred on political uncertainty, but now that Robert Hawke is firmly established as Prime Minister, is the scene set for a major surge in the market there? And can British investors turn this situation into profit for themselves?

These are just some of the questions discussed in the latest edition of the *Julian Gibbs Investment Action Report*. Among others are the detailed implications of the Budget, special discounts on top performing unit trusts and where you can get the best deal on interest-only investments.

For your FREE copy (normal price £2), simply complete and return the coupon without delay.

To: Julian Gibbs Associates Limited.  
A member of the Reed Stenhouse Group.  
FREEPOST, London SW1W 0BR (no stamp required).  
Tel: London: 01-730 8221, Aberdeen: 0224 640460, Bristol: 0272 294531, Edinburgh: 031-225 9528, Glasgow: 041-248 5070.  
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Please send me your latest Investment Action Report - and a Confidential Investment Brief.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
County \_\_\_\_\_ Tel. No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Present Income £ \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_ Tax Rate \_\_\_\_\_  
Lump sum amount available for investment £ \_\_\_\_\_ per year/month  
Amount available for regular saving £ \_\_\_\_\_ per year/month

JULIAN GIBBS ASSOCIATES

**TSB UNIT TRUSTS**

You've always known the TSB as one of the big high street banks, but it may come as a surprise to learn that TSB Unit Trusts are one of Britain's largest unit trust groups. At present, the funds we manage total over £340 million, spread across eight unit trusts. We are also one of the most successful groups indeed, figures prepared by *Financial Services* in March 1983 showed that, among 15 leading groups, we're estimated to be the average in every one of the last ten years, coming top in three of them and second in five.

**TSB**

**TSB SELECTED OPPORTUNITIES UNIT TRUST**

Bonus Application Form valid only until Friday, 27th May 1983

To: Andrew Ferguson, TSB Unit Trusts Limited, Keens House, Andover, Hampshire SP10 1PG  
Telephone (0264) 62185.

I/We wish to invest £ \_\_\_\_\_ (min £250) in the TSB Selected Opportunities Unit Trust, at the price ruling on the day of receipt of this application.

As a general rule, Accumulation Units, with income reinvested, will be issued to investors.  
If you would prefer Income Units, with income paid out half-yearly, please tick here: ☐

A bonus allocation of 2% of units will be made to those investing through this offer before 27th May 1983. (BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE)

Mr/Mrs/Ms/Ms (Forenames) \_\_\_\_\_ (Surname) \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Post Code \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

In the case of joint applications, all applicants must sign and attach their names and addresses on a separate sheet of paper.

I/We would also like details of your Share Exchange facilities. ☐

This offer is open only to investors who are 18 years of age or over. It is not open to residents of the Republic of Ireland.

T. 14.5



## FAMILY MONEY

## Life cover

## Protecting yourself on health questions

Breadwinners with dependants need considerable sums of life assurance if the family is to be adequately provided for. A rough rule of thumb guide is a sum assured of five times your gross earnings. A married man with wife and children earning £15,000 ought to have convertible term cover (if he cannot afford whole life) of at least £75,000.

At this sort of level you might, however, face some tough questioning on the health side. If applying for life assurance for the first time it pays to make several applications simultaneously to say three or four different life companies.

One of the nasty questions on all insurance proposal forms usually asks whether or not you have been turned down or "rated" by any other insurance company. If you have, you will no doubt be on the Life Offices Association's black list and it will be more difficult (and possibly more expensive) to get life cover.

If you apply simultaneously to three or four companies, you can honestly answer that you have not been turned down by any other insurer, and you give yourself several chances of obtaining cover without any difficulties over health.

Once you are on the Life Offices Association black list it is impossible to get yourself removed, and any insurer to whom you apply for life cover will be on notice that you have been turned down by another life office. The LOA claims that reputable insurers will still investigate and generally be prepared to give you a quote, but it is better to avoid getting on the list in the first place, if possible.

One way for those with a bad health track record to obtain cover is to take up the offer of "no medical" insurance offered by most life offices on endowments taken out in conjunction with a home loan. Most building societies are offering "no-cost, no medical requirements" cover for homebuyers switching to the endowment method of repayment and it is worth considering.

A social worker, a student, a lawyer, an architect and a teacher are putting the final touches to their renovation of an impressive Georgian listed house in Islington, London, which they hope to sell in the autumn for about £120,000.

All men in their late 20s, the five joint-owners, friends before they started on this venture, have lived in the house for about five years and its sale should bring substantial returns on their investment.

The Cross Street household is a good example of the growing number of young people who are prepared to buy, communally, large run-down properties and renovate them in order to get a first foot on the property-owning ladder. Normans, the London estate agent, sees this as a new trend in the housing market.

The attractions are obvious. Buy a large property - too big and too dilapidated for the family buyer - and you will get much more for your money than by competing at the congested bottom end of the market.

The snags are less apparent. But group ownership, even among the best of friends, brings its own problems, legal financial and social.

Despite the high value of the house, the whole project has been funded on the group's modest salaries with a series of mortgages and loans. The group found that both banks and building societies are sympathetic to group purchase if the venture seems realistic and applications are backed with extensive financial estimates and budget plans.

The hard grind of trying to raise the necessary funds showed that while wary of the unconventional, both banks and building societies are prepared to lend on multiple ownership properties.

The Abbey National lent £15,000 to cover purchase of the initial lease and preliminary building costs on the condition that one of the parents put up the freehold on his house as collateral.

According to the consortium, the idea was so new to the Abbey that the scheme was discussed at board level before the society could work out a policy for such proposals. Once convinced, the society soon



Working together: (From left) Billy Hinshelwood, Mike Cook and Fergus Donaldson

became cooperative and lent a further £37,000 last year to cover purchase of the freehold and renovation work.

The National Westminster Bank was not so flexible. It took

six months of negotiation, according to one of the partners, to get the local branch manager to fork out £5,000 at the early stages. And this was only agreed on the understanding that a building society was also involved. The rest of the funds came from small personal loans, savings and out of income.

Although the local council provided a small grant towards the costs, developments in other areas might qualify for quite sizable grants and it is certainly worth pursuing this possibility if contemplating a similar venture.

The great advantage of renovating property is that the initial payment is usually low with the bulk of the money being spread over the time it takes to restore the property.

This Islington property cost £6,000 five years ago for a short lease with the understanding that the members of the group could eventually buy the freehold. They did so three months ago for £18,000.

The big snag was its con-

dition. According to lawyer Mr Billy Hinshelwood, it was derelict, the roof was rotten, no electricity, no plumbing and washing meant visiting friends in order to take a bath.

Since the group has invested about £50,000 and countless hours of work to bring the house to its present standard.

As it is largely this do-it-yourself work that will boost the eventual market value of a renovated property, any communal property consortium needs to ensure that its members are committed.

The partners got round this by drawing up a trust deed putting the agreement into legal black and white to avoid bickering at a later stage.

Firstly, they undertook to live together in the house for five years. Anyone leaving the house before this period, as one did, would just get back the money he had put in - plus an extra 3 per cent payable after six months.

The agreement also outlined how the money from the sale will be split up. Mr Hinshelwood considered that this was the most important aspect of the purchase but pointed out that it was difficult to achieve a fair distribution.

While it is easy enough to tot up how much money has been contributed, it is impossible to quantify the exact work output of each partner in terms of physical work, planning, organization and all the other tasks that go into a venture of this kind.

But if one partner shirks out every weekend, while everyone else works from dawn to dusk, he should receive less money. The consortium tried without success to keep time-sheets but has now opted for a novel way of distributing the profits.

Mr Hinshelwood said that when the house was sold the first step will be to deduct the outstanding mortgages and debt to leave a net profit. Fifty per cent of the remaining sum would then be split equally, but the other 50 per cent will be divided according to how much of a contribution each feels that each other has put into the project.

The partners then plan to hold a secret ballot whereby each individual will be scored on a range from one to five according to his estimated contribution to the work. The half of the sale price will then be divided on a sliding scale

according to how many points each individual has scored.

Mr Hinshelwood said that over the years they had all formed a good idea of each other's contribution and this system of dividing the money would be as fair as any.

In retrospect, the partners advise any other group contemplating a similar project to work out in advance how much renovation work is likely to be needed and then get all the members of the consortium to commit themselves in writing to undertake a set of work over a given period.

While this partnership is an evident success, group-living for any length of time poses obvious social problems. While at Cross Street the trust deed drew up guide-lines against "anti-social" behaviour, the group members admit that they would have had no legal foot to stand on if they had really wanted to rid themselves of one of their number.

The other, and more established method of communal buying, which is established as a significant feature of both town and country property markets, is the splitting up of large houses into individual living units.

According to estate agents Bernard Thorpe inconveniently large country houses, particularly, are selling at about 20 per cent below the expected market value.

But the company warns that although buyers in the London area are ready to live in sections of a large property, the northern market is much more traditional.

The company had found that north of Huntingdon, buyers who are on the whole unused to living in flats place great store on detached dwellings and partnerships contemplating converting houses outside the London area might find it hard to achieve a reasonable market price.

In addition, unless the conversion provides for self-contained living units with privacy and separate access, the subsequent selling price is likely to be marked down by about 15 per cent at the valuer's discretion.

Patrick Donovan

## Housing

## Hidden pitfalls of joint ownership

## National insurance

## Why pay has been hard hit

Most working women who pay the special married women's stamp will by now have noticed quite a considerable, and possibly unexpected, hole in their pay packets.

The reason is that the lower national insurance contribution they pay was increased substantially in April.

That is not a great deal of money, given that those paying the full stamp may pay more than £21 a week. The most anyone paying the lower stamp has to find is £9.05 a week.

Yet it is a relatively large rise. And the reason is that, at last, those who pay the small stamp may be able to get something in return. For this special low national insurance payment has not, in the past, allowed married women to get any state benefits when they fall sick or become unemployed.

Now, people at work who fall ill can get sick pay from their employers. This takes the place of the sickness benefit paid by the Department of Health and Social Security. Sick pay can last for up to eight weeks a year, and married women paying the small stamp can receive it in the same way as everyone else.

This is the main reason for the extra contribution, but it does not end there. The new sick pay arrangements mean an end to industrial benefit - a weekly payment which anyone injured at work could get whether they were paying national insurance contributions or not.

In its place, you can get state sickness benefit after your sick pay stops, if you are still fit. Normally, to get sickness

benefit you have to have paid a set amount in national insurance contributions, and so married women on the small stamp would not be able to get it.

However, the new arrangements mean that where the illness is caused by injury or accident at work, these women will be able to get sickness benefit without having had to pay the necessary contributions. This is quite a big step forward.

If the illness caused by the work injury continues then you can get invalidity benefit - higher amount than sickness benefit - after you have received sickness benefit for six months. Invalidity benefit, in turn, can run right up to pension age, provided that you continue to be ill as a direct result of the work injury.

None of this could have happened a month ago. Only those paying the full contributions would have been able to get either sickness or invalidity benefit. So, although as a married woman you have to pay out more each week, now at least there is the possibility of getting something worthwhile back should you suffer the misfortune of an injury at work.

If an accident at work results in some permanent disablement - from the loss of a finger to the loss of a limb, for example - then it is possible to get disablement payments on top of any other benefits from the state. These payments can now be made from 15 weeks after the accident, and not 26 weeks as was the case before April this year.

Ian McDonald

## Pensions could improve

Two recent pension fund reviews confirm what many - including the Centre for Policy Studies - have been saying for some time. Many pension funds are now "overfunded" - that is, they have assets in excess of their liabilities to pay pensions, and could well afford to improve benefits for both "early leavers" and those already receiving their pension.

The review by consulting actuaries Cubis Wood went so far as to say that many

employers could now afford to index-link pensions.

Yet the likelihood is that these surpluses will not in many cases be used for the benefit of scheme members, but will simply be applied to reducing the employers' contributions to the pension funds in the coming years.

Employers argue that it is simply wrong and roundabout - that in the bad years they have had to pay extra to fund pension benefits.

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# Old firm face surprise takeover

## A short Wile longer

AMBITION: Surrey University U17.  
 Championships (Golfed).  
 ROCKET: Budeigh Sallerton Tournament.  
 Sandhams Weekend; West Park Weekend.  
 BRABSTON Trophy (Moss GC, Kirby-in-  
 Ash).  
 HESS: Lee-on-Solent Men's Challenge  
 Series.  
 JACKETS: Sandhurst Cup (Royal Military  
 Academy, Sandhurst).  
 REAL TENNIS: James Paine Amateur Doubles  
 Championships (Cambridge University RFC).  
 GOLF: RUSSELL: Ed Charnock's 3 Openers.  
 PULNEY Town Regatta; Thurston  
 Regatta; Avon County Schools Regatta  
 (Wincott).  
 WINDSAIL: SCASA Championships (Crystal  
 Palace).

[illegible]

In the meantime, Houlgrave will be racing double, starting from Lorient on May 2 with Daphne-Smith. Then she will be in the series at Cowes, followed by the double-bace.

trimaran, the new monohull has use of computers to aid his drawing elements in her construction. The me, has been formed to build the ship to a launching in the autumn view to a launching in the autumn skippered by Jeff Houlgrave, or Rob James in both boats and tested voyage. The new boat, to be raced for the first time in

OTE: Wfr: 27.90, Pileups: 22.30, 22.30,  
DN: 26.28, CSF: 2368.54. Thomson  
said at Newmarket, 14-17, Passing Through  
T) 4th, 25 ran, Tm 22.6secs.

(4.33) MAY STAKES (2-y-c; \$2,560: 5)  
G OF CLUMBS on C by Neil Ross-Queen  
P (Mallory) S-1 Pat Editors (9-11-Pf)  
Dennis Lad S Murray (9-11-Pf)  
of Kandy S Caulfield (7-2)

OTE: Wfr: 21.90, Pileups: 22.30, 22.30,  
DN: 26.28, CSF: 237.64. 1 Selling at  
1.1m 10.7secs. 2nd, Isador Jones (14-4) 4th, 8.  
1m 10.7secs.

DAILY DOUBLE Six Selling: Abner 22.70,  
EARLE Double Six Selling: King of Clubs  
17.15 JACKPOT Not won. PLACEPOT:

### From Our Irish Racing Correspondents

OTE: Wfr: 27.90, Pileups: 22.30, 22.30,  
DN: 26.28, CSF: 2368.54. Thomson  
said at Newmarket, 14-17, Passing Through  
T) 4th, 25 ran, Tm 22.66sec.

(4.33) MAY STAKES (2-y-c; \$2,560: 5f)  
G OF CLUMBS ON C by Neil Ross-Queen  
P (Mellon) S-1 Pat Editors (9-11-P)  
Dedens Lad - A Murray (9-11-P)  
of Kandy S Caulfield (7-2)

OTE: Wfr: 21.90, Pileups: 22.30, 22.20,  
DN: 26.28, CSF: 237.64. 1 Selling at  
1.1m 10.72sec. 2nd, Isador Jones (14-4) 4th, 8.  
1m 10.72sec.

DAILY DOUBLE Six Selling: Abner 22.70,  
EARLE Double Six Selling: King of Clubs  
15.75 JACKPOT Not won. PLACEPOT:

(5:07) ASHLEY STAKES (2-y-c. maidens:  
2:22.10)  
RAYAN SINGLETON b c by Best Turn -  
and Catherine (A Ward) 8-6

J Mercer (5-2 r h w)	1
h Cook (5-1) 2	
l King c B Taylor (12-1) 3	

OTE: Wht \$3.10. Places \$1.50, \$1.70, \$1.70.  
D.F. \$6.10. C.S.P. \$10.92. \$1.50. \$1.70.  
through J. 11. Throne of Glory (5-2 r h w) 8  
NRE Express Delivery, Flippo. TOTE  
\$16.00. Places, Belmont 221.75; TREBLE:  
R.C. Jockey, Captain Singleton 23.95  
on first and third legs) PLACEPOT:  
1.00.

**By Keith Macklin**

## short Wile longer

John Wile makes his 500th and last appearance for West of Scotland Albion today against Dundee United. Wile, who has been a mainstay of the Albion defence since 1977, is expected to be replaced by Peterborough United manager.

## hit the fast lane

[illegible]

444 Newport Pl.

As a sponsor by Whitbread. Like the trimaran, the new monohull has a 100% carbon fiber hull and a 100% carbon fiber mast. The boat was built by the work and of the latest technological developments in the construction of a special company, Mitsubishi Maritime, has been formed to build the boat in Plymouth, starting in June with a view to a launching in the autumn of 1984. She will carry a crew of 16 and be skippered by Jeff Honegrave, who was already committed to crewing for Rob James in both boats and was joined by James on his last, 11-ft-tall voyage. The new boat, confusingly also called Colt Cars GB, will be raced for the first time in Florida early in 1985.

In the meantime, Honegrave will be racing the trimaran in the Transat en Double, starting from Lorient on May 22, when his crew will be Butch Thompson and Smith. Then she will be in the fully-drawn Seakorse multihull series at Coors, followed by the double-hulled Plymouth to Vilamorous.

**By Desmond Stoneham, French Racing Correspondent**

[illegible]

1. **Housemaid v Brechin** .....  
 2. **King Adlon v E Shropshire** .....  
 3. **Queen of South** .....  
 4. **East and West District Championships** .....  
 5. **(Pitsea and Grange Mount, Middlesex)** .....  
 6. **Women's Championships (Erfeld, Kent)** .....  
 7. **Women's Championships (Bramley)** .....

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John Wile makes his 500th and last appearance for West of Scotland Albion today against Dundee United. Wile, who has been a mainstay of the Albion defence since 1977, is expected to be replaced by Peterborough United manager.

**CRICKET**  
**JOHN PLAYER LEAGUE (2.0 to 8.40 or 7.5)**  
**DERBY:** Derbyshire v Northamptonshire

[illegible]

international yacht racing, John Nicholls writes. They will continue to sponsor the trimaran *Colt Cars GB*, raced by the late Rob James, and a new, 81 ft yacht has been commissioned for the 1985-86 Round the World

As a sponsor by Whitbread. Like the trimaran, the new monohull has a 100% carbon fiber hull and a 100% carbon fiber mast. The boat was built by the work and of the latest technological developments in the construction of a special company, Mitsubishi Maritime, has been formed to build the boat in Plymouth, starting in June with a view to a launching in the autumn of 1984. She will carry a crew of 16 and be skippered by Jeff Honegrave, who was already committed to crewing for Rob James in both boats and was joined by James on his last, 11-ft-tall voyage. The new boat, confusingly also called Colt Cars GB, will be raced for the first time in Florida early in 1985.

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**CK GADGER ch c by On Your Mark -**  
**alm Constance (A. Smith) 8-11 Past Eddery**  
**(11-8 fav) 1**

[illegible]

WTH br o by Riverman—line du Chant  
H Al-Makdoun 8-11.....R Hills (50-1) 1  
Grand Milton.....I Phagott (15-2) 2  
Snap.....Pat Eddery (11-8) 3

WTH br o by Riverman—line du Chant  
H Al-Makdoun 8-11.....R Hills (50-1) 1  
Grand Milton.....I Phagott (15-2) 2  
Snap.....Pat Eddery (11-8) 3

TOTE Wht: \$2.60. Places: \$1.60, \$1.90,  
\$2.80. DP: \$23.00. Csf: \$28.40. TRICAST  
\$98.55. H Wadsworth

[illegible]







## PERSONAL COLUMNS

**BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS**  
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 Announcements authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be sent to:  
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 or by post to the same address  
 (Subscribers only) to 01-837 3311  
 or 01-837 3323

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 Weddings, etc. on Court and Social Pages, £3 a line.  
 Court and Social Page announcements can not be accepted by telephone.

We have not chosen yet, but I have chosen a girl who will be a blessing to the family in the future, may we hear from you, John 15, 16.

## BIRTHS

**ELEANOR** - On 10th May in Diana and Ian - a daughter, Elizabeth.  
**COLLINGS** - On May 9th in Geoffrey and Anne - a son, William.  
**EGREY** - On May 13th in Anne and Christopher - a son, Christopher.  
**KIDDE** - On 13th May, in Joyce and John - a son, John.  
**LAMINGTON** - On May 9th, in Claudia and John - a son, John.  
**LEE** - On May 9th, in Anne and John - a son, John.  
**NICKLIN** - On May 9th, in Sarah and John - a son, John.  
**SAWYER** - On May 9th, in Sarah and John - a son, John.  
**SCOTT** - On May 9th, in Sarah and John - a son, John.  
**SHIPPARD** - On May 9th, in Sarah and John - a son, John.  
**TESKEY** - On May 9th, in Sarah and John - a son, John.  
**VAN DER WYCK** - On May 9th, in Sarah and John - a son, John.

## BIRTHDAYS

**PHILIP MAYCOCK** is 23 tomorrow.  
**CURTIS HADLEY** is 15th May 1963.  
**NEW** - On May 14th, in Sarah and John - a son, John.

## DEATHS

**BOYD** Dennis Archibald, 77, died on May 10th, in the presence of his family.  
**CHARLTON** On May 10th, in the presence of his family.  
**DEWAR** On May 10th, in the presence of his family.  
**D'OLY** On May 10th, in the presence of his family.  
**FIELD** On May 10th, in the presence of his family.

## UP AND AWAY

**LEACH** - On May 12th, in the presence of his family.  
**PEPPER** - On May 12th, in the presence of his family.  
**STREATHFILL** - On May 12th, in the presence of his family.  
**THOMAS** - On May 12th, in the presence of his family.

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## WANTED

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## Saturday

## Television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

## Sunday

## BBC 1

6.25 Open University (until 8.30)  
Michelangelo: 8.50 History of  
Maths: 7.15 Social Work under  
Attack: 7.40 Curriculum in  
Action: 8.05 Hidden  
Messages.

8.55 A Rented Room: Leon Errol  
comedy: 9.15 Get Smart  
cartoons, Video vote, tennis  
training and Spanish Ballet:  
11.10 Film: No No (1935)  
George Formby in a comedy  
about the world of motor-  
cycling. With Florence  
Desmond.

12.30 Grandstand. The line-up is:  
12.35 Football Focus. (With  
Bob Wilson): 1.00 News: 1.05  
Rugby Union: Wanganui v The  
Jays: 1.20 Rugby: The  
Cornish Rally: Tour de  
Corse: 1.30 International Golf:  
The Martini International: third  
round. From Wilmow: 1.55  
Newbury Racing.

2.05 Profile of Inshore power boat  
world champion Roger  
Jenkins: 2.25 Newbury Racing:  
2.35 Golf: further coverage  
from Wilmow: 2.50 Newbury  
Racing (the Locking Stakes).

3.10 Golf: back to Wilmow: 3.20  
Newbury Racing: 3.40 Golf:  
more play in the Martini  
International: 3.50 Half-time  
coverage: 3.55 Racing: Arlo  
Coolmore Irish 2,000 Guineas.  
From the Curragh: 4.00 Rugby  
League: Hull v Widnes in the  
final of Slalom Lager  
Premiership Trophy: 4.40 Final  
Score.

5.10 Kung Fu: the return of Kwai  
Chang Caine (David  
Carradine): 6.00 News: 6.10  
Sport.

6.15 The Keith Harris Show: The  
ventriloquist stars in his first  
BBC TV series. The guests:  
Ginger Baker, the  
Canadian Jimmy Crichton, the  
folk dancers Los Indios and  
Sweet Dreams.

6.50 Pop Quiz: Roger Taylor and  
Hank Marvin captain their  
respective teams of John  
Marlyn and Stephen  
Luscombe, and Suzi Quatro  
and Nick Lowe.

7.20 Film: The Runaway Train  
(1973) Disaster movie about  
2000 soldiers in danger when  
their train's brakes fail. With  
Ben Johnson, Vera Miles,  
Marvin Miller. Director: David  
Lowell Rich.

8.45 The Val Doonican Music  
Show: Howard Keel, Dianne  
Warwick and the Rumanian  
virtuoso of the Pan pipes,  
Gheorghe Zamfir are the  
guests.

9.30 News. And sports round-up.

9.45 Dynasty: Claude plans  
revenge on Cecil Colby and  
Steven goes to Los Angeles,  
looking for his wife Sammy Jo.

10.35 Fanny by Gaslight: episode 2.  
Fanny (Chloe Salzman)  
discovers the Awful Truth  
about Lady Alicia (r).

11.30 Film: Skip Tracer (1977)  
Canadian-made thriller about a  
merciless debt-collector (David  
Prisonier) and how he comes to  
see his woman through  
different eyes. With John Lazarus.  
Directed by Zoltan T. Dsien.  
Ends at 1.00.

## TV-am

6.00 Daybreak, followed by Good  
Morning Britain (presented by  
the Parkinsons) at 7.00, and  
the programme for the  
younger viewer, Date Run, at  
8.40. Includes news at 6.00,  
6.30, 7.00, 8.00 and 8.30.  
Sport at 6.30, 7.00 and in the  
feature guide at 7.15, guest  
celebrity spot at 8.07, Jackie  
Giovanni's serenade at 8.32.  
The guests in Date Run  
include Madness. Closedown  
at 9.15.

## ITV/LONDON

8.30 Sesame Street with The  
Muppets: 10.30 No 73:  
Magazine for young viewers.  
Includes everything from pop  
to cartoon.

12.15 World of Sport. The line-up is:  
12.20 Ice Hockey (final of the  
Stanley Cup, from the US):  
12.45 On the Ball (including  
highlights of the Aberdeen -  
Leeds match) Cup Final: 1.15  
News.

1.20 The TV Seven. Two sisters  
from Newmarket, and the 1.45, 2.15  
and 2.45 from Newcastle  
news, racing at 3.50: 2.55  
Boxing: (Frazier v Bugner,  
pre-view): 3.15 Judo: 3.25  
Speedway (England v US):  
3.35 Rallying (Castrol  
International Welsh Rally): 3.45  
Half-time results.

3.50 The TV Seven (cont'd). We see  
the All-Ireland Gaelic football  
2000 Guineas, from the  
Curragh: 4.00 wrestling: three  
bouts from Bedford: 4.45  
Results service, and classified  
pools check.

5.05 News from ITN.

5.15 The Smurfs: 5.30 Metal  
mickies: The robot's malady  
causes other people to  
disappear. With Irene Handl  
(r).

6.00 The Fall Guy: Two sisters,  
both private investigators,  
attempt to steal classified  
information to stop a client  
being blackmailed.

7.00 Russ Abbott's Madhouse:  
Anarchy comedy show.

7.35 9-1-1 Comedy, contest and  
music and music show which  
tonight takes the French  
Revolution as its setting and  
the Lila Pimpel as its  
inspiration. The guests include  
John Inman.

8.35 T.J. Hooker (William  
Shatner) does battle with  
a dangerous gang of burglars  
and an ambitious detective.

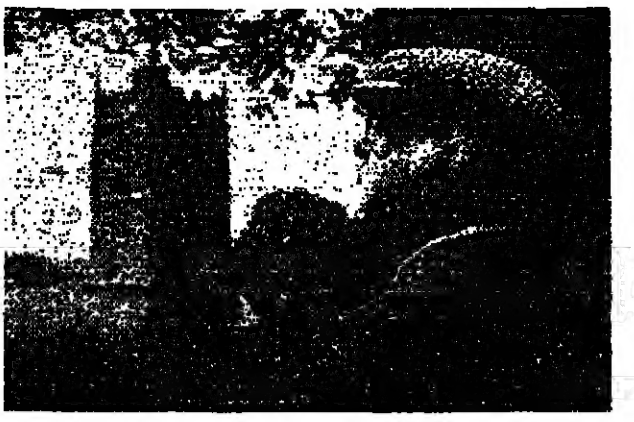
9.30 Tales of the Unexpected:  
Where's Your Sense of  
Humour? A remorseless  
prankster (Philip Jackson) is  
warned that one day, one of  
his jokes will go seriously  
wrong. With Penelope Nice.

10.00 News and sport: 10.15 The  
Big Match Highlights from  
some of today's football  
matches.

11.15 London News: Followed by  
David Whitcombe.

11.45 The Leeds Folk Festival: with  
The Furys and Davey Arthur.

12.20 Close: Michael Hordern reads  
from Pilgrim's Progress.



Sir John Betjeman in Cornwall: a scene from Summoned by Bells (BBC 2, 7.50pm)

## BBC 2

6.25 Open University (until 3.10).  
3.10 Film: It Always Rains on  
Sunday (1947) Atmospheric  
Ealing Studios drama about an  
escaped prisoner (John  
McCallum) who hides out in  
his former girl friend's house.  
With George Winters, Jack  
Warner, Edward Chapman and  
Susan Shaw. Director: Robert  
Hammer.

4.40 International Golf: The Martini  
International. From Wilmow.  
5.30 The Sky at Night: Patrick  
Moore goes under the Dakota  
hills to learn about an  
observatory that collects  
neutrons from the sun (r).

5.50 Grand Slam session of the  
bridge tournament  
between Great Britain and the  
US. From Paisley House in  
Gloucestershire. Commentary  
by Jeremy Flint, of The Times.  
States of Mind: Sir Ernest  
Gombrich, author of Art and  
Illusion, about the  
psychological processes that  
underlie the making of  
pictures. Talks to Jonathan  
Miller: 7.05 News. And sport.

7.20 L for Laetia: Comedy series  
with Brian Murphy as the  
driving school owner whose  
clients include his bank  
manager's wife (Hilde Braid)  
(r).

7.50 Summoned by Bells: A  
second chance to see the  
whole of the John Betjeman  
autobiography, sequences  
from which appeared in the  
recent Time with Betjeman  
series on BBC TV (r).

8.45 Roger Doesn't Live Here Any  
More: Final episode of the sad  
comedy series in which  
Jonathan Pryce plays the  
divorced husband who has to  
face up to the prospect of a  
new future. Co-starring Diana  
Fletcher and Kate Fahy (r).

9.20 Film International: Les  
démolisseurs de Rochefort  
(1986). Enchanting romantic  
musical with Catherine  
Deneuve and the late  
Françoise Dorléac (they were  
real sisters) as twins who, at a  
fair, meet the men of their  
dreams. With George Chakiris,  
Gene Kelly and Danielle  
Daryle. Directed by Jacques  
Demy. With English  
sub-titles. 11.20 News.

11.30 John Denver: Guitars and his  
Music. The popular singer on  
stage at the Apollo Victoria,  
London. Ends at 12.25.

12.40 Closedown.

## CHANNEL 4

2.20 Power Play: The studio  
contest, observing the same  
correct procedures that a real  
council would follow, debates  
the establishment of an  
enterprise board to invest in  
local business (r).

2.45 Film: Orchestral Wives (1942)  
Happy-go-lucky musical,  
notable mainly for its featuring  
Glenn Miller and his orchestra.  
With George Montgomery,  
Cesar Romero and Ann  
Rutherford.

4.35 Passover: The championship  
finals. Nyrée Dwyer Porter and  
Tim Brooke-Taylor assist the  
two contestants.

5.05 Brookside: Second showing of  
the week's two episodes (r).

6.00 Square Pears: American high  
school comedy series. A priest  
is called in to free a student  
from the spell cast by a video  
game.

6.30 News Headlines. Followed by  
7 days with Michael Charlton  
and Helena Hayman.

7.00 A Week in Politics: A special  
pre-election edition replaces  
the scheduled debate on the  
motion: This House has no  
confidence in Her Majesty's  
Government.

7.45 World of Animation: Cartoon  
compilation by Richard Evans.

8.00 The Great Bird Race: Bird-  
spotting contest between two  
teams representing Country  
Life and the Fauna and Flora  
Conservation Society. With Bill  
Oddie.

9.05 M.A.W. A Woman Now. The  
Brazilian-made drama serial  
about a divorced woman  
(Regina Duarte). Tonight, she  
takes responsibility for her 75-  
year-old grandmother whom  
no-one wants to look after.

10.00 Bouquet of Barbed Wire:  
Gavin (James Aubrey) begins  
a love affair with his mother-in-  
law (Sheila Allen) (r).

11.00 The Late Clive James. The  
guests are the writers John  
Mortimer and Edna O'Brien  
and historian A. J. P. Taylor.

11.45 Naked City: A loving husband,  
affectionate father and law-  
abiding citizen (Theodore  
Bikle) picks up a sub-machine  
gun and slaughters the captain  
and crew of a cabin cruiser on  
the Hudson river. Lieut Parker  
(Horace McMahon) suspects a  
link between the mass killer  
and a gang leader.

12.40 Closedown.

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## BBC 1

6.25 Open University (until 8.55)  
Novel and TV: 6.50 Porphyria  
Copper Dead: 7.15 By Ivor Cutler.  
And, at 8.00, Good Morning  
Britain, with Michael  
Parkinson. Includes news at  
8.00, 8.30 and 9.00. Sport  
(after 8.30): the Sunday papers  
(8.10). Political gossip at 8.35.  
Books at 8.40. Discussion of  
the week at 8.45 and 8.55.  
Closedown at 9.15.

10.00 Asian Magazine: The fight  
against unemployment in  
Leicester: 10.30 Micros in the  
Classroom (from BBC2):  
10.55 Multi-Cultural  
Education: black children in  
white schools, and the  
problems of the school report  
(r).

11.20 Télé-Montage: La coup de  
four (r): 11.45 Weekend  
Weekend: the effective use  
of collars (r): 12.10 The Still of  
Lip-Reading: for the hard of  
hearing (r): 12.35 The  
Unemployment Industry: the  
alternative of self-employment.  
Farming: 1.25 The Past Afloat:  
sail and steam ships (r): 1.50  
News headlines.

1.55 Film: The Lemon Drop Kid  
(1951) Bob Hope comedy,  
sung in a Dionne Ryan  
story about a third-rate tipster  
who has to pay a gang leader  
(Fred Clark) the 10,000 dollars  
he made him lose. With  
Marjory Maxwell.

3.25 Film: Smith and Jones:  
comedy western.

4.15 Match of the Day: Jimmy Hill  
and Bob Wilson present  
football highlights and news.

5.15 Face the Music: Joseph  
Cooper puts questions to  
Patrick O'Connell, Russell  
Hart, Richard Baker and to special  
guest Julian Lloyd Webber:  
5.50 News.

6.00 Antiques Roadshow: Arthur  
Negus and Hugh Scully in  
Southport.

6.40 Your Songs of Praise: Chorus  
Thora Hird introduces viewers'  
requested hymns.

7.15 The Blue and the Grey: Part  
one of an ambitious American  
Civil War drama (parts 2 and 3  
tomorrow and Tuesday),  
focusing on two families who  
fighting on different sides in the  
conflict. Starring John  
Hammond, Stacy Keach,  
Robert Vaughn and, as  
Lincoln, Gregory Peck.  
Directed by Andrew V.  
McLaglen (see Weekend  
Choice, page 7).

9.30 News: with Jan Leeming.

9.45 That's Life: with Esther  
Rantzen and Company.

10.30 Heart of the Matter: George  
Thomas, retiring Speaker of  
the House of Commons, and  
other outgoing politicians  
(including Jo Grimond and  
Angus Maude) talk about the  
morality and honesty of  
politicians.

11.05 Orchestral Part five (of six).  
The impact of Wagner.  
Richard Strauss, Debussy,  
Stravinsky and Schoenberg on  
the sound that orchestra  
made. With Jane Glover.

11.35 Sergeant Bilko: Phil Silvers as  
the immortal sergeant: 12.00  
Weather forecast.

12.00 Closedown.

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Southport.

6.40 Your Songs of Praise: Chorus  
Thora Hird introduces viewers'  
requested hymns.

7.15 The Blue and the Grey: Part  
one of an ambitious American  
Civil War drama (parts 2 and 3  
tomorrow and Tuesday),  
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fighting on different sides in the  
conflict. Starring John  
Hammond, Stacy Keach,  
Robert Vaughn and, as  
Lincoln, Gregory Peck.  
Directed by Andrew V.  
McLaglen (see Weekend  
Choice, page 7).

9.30 News: with Jan Leeming.

9.45 That's Life: with Esther  
Rantzen and Company.

10.30 Heart of the Matter: George  
Thomas, retiring Speaker of  
the House of Commons, and  
other outgoing politicians  
(including Jo Grimond and  
Angus Maude) talk about the  
morality and honesty of  
politicians.

11.05 Orchestral Part five (of six).  
The impact of Wagner.  
Richard Strauss, Debussy,  
Stravinsky and Schoenberg on  
the sound that orchestra  
made. With Jane Glover.

11.35 Sergeant Bilko: Phil Silvers as  
the immortal sergeant: 12.00  
Weather forecast.

12.00 Closedown.

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## BBC 1

6.25 Open University (until 8.55)  
Novel and TV: 6.50 Porphyria  
Copper Dead: 7.15 By Ivor Cutler.  
And, at 8.00, Good Morning  
Britain, with Michael  
Parkinson. Includes news at  
8.00, 8.30 and 9.00. Sport  
(after 8.30): the Sunday papers  
(8.10). Political gossip at 8.35.  
Books at 8.40. Discussion of  
the week at 8.45 and 8.55.  
Closedown at 9.15.

10.00 Asian Magazine: The fight  
against unemployment in  
Leicester: 10.30 Micros in the  
Classroom (from BBC2):  
10.55 Multi-Cultural  
Education: black children in  
white schools, and the  
problems of the school report  
(r).

11.20 Télé-Montage: La coup de  
four (r): 11.45 Weekend  
Weekend: the effective use  
of collars (r): 12.10 The Still of  
Lip-Reading: for the hard of  
hearing (r): 12.35 The  
Unemployment Industry: the  
alternative of self-employment.  
Farming: 1.25 The Past Afloat:  
sail and steam ships (r): 1.50  
News headlines.

1.55 Film: The Lemon Drop Kid  
(1951) Bob Hope comedy,  
sung in a Dionne Ryan  
story about a third-rate tipster  
who has to pay a gang leader  
(Fred Clark) the 10,000 dollars  
he made him lose. With  
Marjory Maxwell.

3.25 Film: Smith and Jones:  
comedy western.

4.15 Match of the Day: Jimmy Hill  
and Bob Wilson present  
football highlights and news.

5.15 Face the Music: Joseph  
Cooper puts questions to  
Patrick O'Connell, Russell  
Hart, Richard Baker and to special  
guest Julian Lloyd Webber:  
5.50 News.

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# Hailsham backs an elected House of Lords

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

An elected House of Lords and an experiment in criminal trials in which juries would have lawyers as chairmen were proposed by Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone the Lord Chancellor last night.

The House of Lords was a useful body, he said, and did much to mitigate the shortcomings of the House of Commons. But he would prefer to see an elected second chamber without life peers, bishops or hereditary legislators.

On jury trials, he said the experiment of a lawyer chairman could be tried in criminal cases with the defendant's consent, and in long contested commercial fraud cases, where coupled with a wider right of appeal on facts, the proposed system might achieve less haphazard results.

Lord Hailsham was giving the second of his Hamlyn lectures on the British legal system in London yesterday.

Despite the strengths of the jury system, he said doubts had been expressed and some abuses made plain. There had been widespread misuse of the right of peremptory challenge, particularly where there were multiple defendants, and re-

peated attempts to bribe or intimidate jurors.

In recent cases jurors with long criminal records had been sitting.

There was also "the immense problem of trying long cases of commercial fraud" which involved technical and extremely complex evidence. The fact that juries had to make themselves available for months of continuous sitting precluded a random choice.

To interfere with the jury system would cause widespread consternation, the Lord Chancellor said. But false convictions as well as perverse acquittals did occur "perhaps more often than is supposed" and were almost impossible to upset unless there had been misdirection by the trial judge or the defendant was later able to prove his innocence.

Lord Hailsham added that the legal profession mistrusted juries and their ability to weigh evidence and put emotions and prejudice aside. "There is something of a contrast between the professed veneration of juries by their worshippers and their actual behaviour when confronted with the objects of their worship."



## Food for starving thousands

Food and medical aid are now getting through to northern Ethiopia which is continuing to suffer from the combined effects of drought and a civil war.

One of the main distribution centres is at Gondar, some 300 miles north-west of the capital, Addis Ababa where groups from distant villages walk for up to five days for much-needed supplies of grain.

The villagers in the photograph are allowed to take with them enough to feed their village for one month. They may then return for additional supplies from the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, a government-run organization which handles the distribution of all grain supplies.

In the other photograph, which was taken at the refugee camp of Ibat nearby, a mother comforts her child. The makeshift camp was set up at the beginning of the year and now houses some 12,000 people who have been displaced from their homes by the shortage of food.

Photographs: John Reardon

## Pope's envoy attacks Bruce Kent

Continued from page 1

A spokesman for Cardinal Hume said yesterday: "We do not comment upon the private correspondence of the apostolic pro-nuncio."

Speaking through the CND, Mr Kent, who is in West Berlin, said he had no comment on the letter.

The senior auxiliary bishop of Westminster, the Right Rev Christopher Butler, said that nuclear deterrence was a moral issue, "and all this about what the Russians might think about what happens in this country is totally irrelevant."

The Roman Catholic peace organization Pax Christi called Mr Kent's letter an extraordinary statement, "extremely intemperate and shocking", and

Canon Paul Oestreicher, the Anglican vice-president of the CND, said it was "a sad departure from the pro-nuncio's diplomatic role."

The papal text sent with the letter is an extract from Pope John Paul's address to the General Assembly last June and has been quoted in recent controversy both for and against Mr Kent's participation in the CND.

The Pope said: "In current conditions, 'deterrence' based on balance, certainly not as an end in itself, but as step on the way towards progressive disarmament, may still be judged morally acceptable. None the less, in order to ensure peace, it is indispensable not to be satisfied with this minimum."

which is always susceptible to the real danger of explosion.

Last month Cardinal Hume issued a statement in the form of a letter, in which he expressed "serious misgivings" about Mr Kent's continuing role in the CND and said the point may arrive when the general secretary of it ought to be a layman.

Father Roger Rushton, former prior of the Dominican Priory in Oxford, said yesterday that the pro-nuncio seemed to be joining the chorus from the Ministry of Defence by saying that unilateralism is either pro-Soviet or useful idiots. "It is highly unusual for the Vatican representative to be intervening in so partisan a way in a national controversy of this kind."

Letters, page 9

## Thatcher names defence as priority

Continued from page 1

"Without a shadow of doubt", she said, "this Labour Party has the most extreme and most damaging programme ever placed before the British electorate."

The Prime Minister said that the electorate must beware of the hidden danger of "the so-called protest vote" which would help to put Labour into office.

"Conservative governments have never been *laissez-faire*, that label belongs to the Liberals", she declared. "Conservatives believe that government must be strong to do those tasks which only governments can perform. Equally, we are wise to leave to industry and individual endeavour those

things in which only they can succeed."

"I think in their hearts people know that our way is the one that will produce results. No glib talk, no gimmicks, no reckless expenditure, no false promises. Just effort, inventiveness, quality, efficiency and reliability. Then we have got to go out and sell", Mrs Thatcher said.

Although she emphasized the importance of the contrasting policies on defence, the Common Market and the economy, there were two underlying themes which are bound to feature large in the election campaign: law and order and home ownership.

● BRUSSELS: Mr Leo Tindemans, the Belgian Foreign Minister, said in an interview

published yesterday that the European summit meeting in Stuttgart next month had been "seriously compromised" by Mrs Thatcher's decision to call the general election on June 9, Ian Murray writes.

He said that the election put an end to all hope that Mrs Thatcher would put "water in her wine" and adopt a moderate approach to negotiations about Britain's EEC budget rebate.

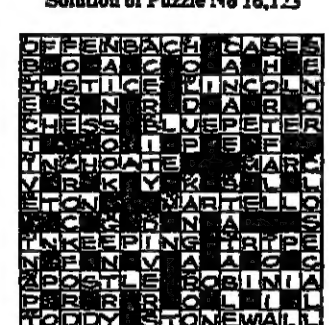
Mr Tindemans said that if the Stuttgart summit were to fail, this would be very dramatic for the Community, since the success of the meeting depended on the solution of a number of contentious issues, including the future financing of the Community and its enlargement to include Spain and Portugal.

Summit chances, page 6

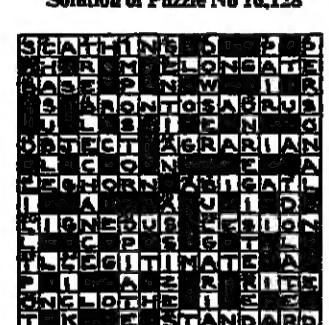


## THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Solution of Puzzle No 16,123



Solution of Puzzle No 16,128



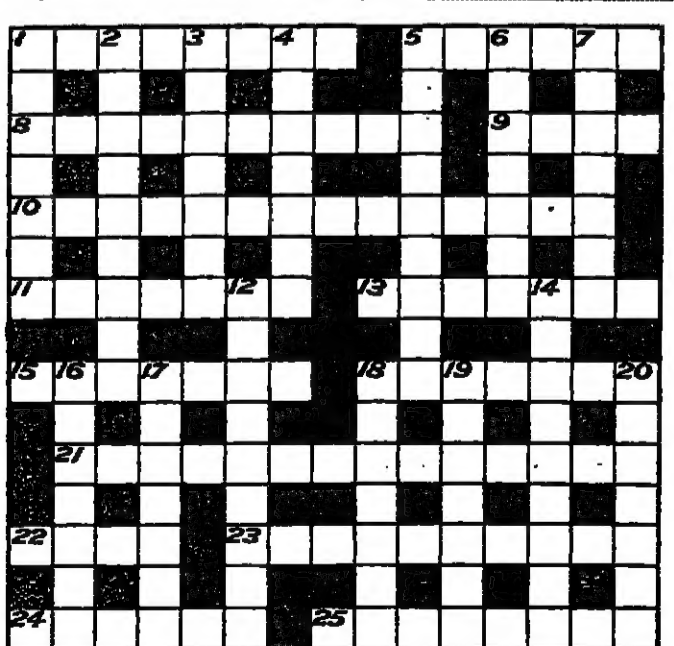
### The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,129

A prize of The Times Atlas of the World (comprehensive edition) will be given for the first three correct solutions opened next Thursday. Entries should be addressed to: The Times, Saturday Crossword Competition, 13 Coley Street, London WC9 9TT. The winners and solution will be published next Saturday.

The winners of last Saturday's competition are: C. M. Gann, 6 Edinburg Drive, Preston, Lancashire; R. V. Fuller, 70 Bathway Avenue, Raistad, Renfrewshire; G. Walker, 4 Powicke Drive, Romley, Stockport, Cheshire.

Name

Address



ACROSS

- One more likely to cough in the casino? (8).
- Mum gets ten thousand dollar return? It's attractive (6).
- Poetic line is confined by a measuring device (10).
- River full of water, by the sound or it; ducks on either side (4).
- Not guilty of organizing a horrible caper (14).
- Hence an arranged increase (7).
- Artist's aid and girl-friend? (7).
- Low creature in cloth cap (7).
- Suppress one's personality - it's reflex (7).
- Pi (6-4-4).
- Cry about a source of light (4).
- Swings and roundabouts here in Kipling's Sussex (4-6).
- In the lead, you are not one to give up... (6).
- ... to give up on account of curse (8).

DOWN

- Fancy covering Paddy? (7).
- Having won, parish in disarray (9).
- Wielded by dramatist to keep children under control? (4-3).
- Diamonds and gold you say an unwelcome sight? (7).
- Parade in April (5-4).
- Well-run for so long (4-3).
- Going without information that's pressing (7).
- Picked up what's necessary (6-3).
- Tax collector's here to take in about two pounds (4-5).
- Wear out and damage axe thus (7).
- Well-grown child has drawers (7).
- Movement, in other words, gets her worried up (7).
- Reign, worried about circular letter making cuts (7).
- Healthier swine (7).

### Today's events

Royal engagements  
Prince Andrew visits Biggin Hill to open the International Air Fair, 11.30.

New exhibitions  
Sculpture by Ian Scott: Pier Arts Centre, Victoria Street, Stranmore, Orkney, Tues to Sat 10.30 to 12.30, 1.30 to 5. (Open on Sun, 2 to 5, from June 1) (until June 11).

Baroque Fantasy, jewelry by Liz Banks. Aberdeen Art Gallery, Schoolhill, Aberdeen, Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Thurs 10 to 8, Sun 2 to 5 (until 11 June).

Modern British pottery: Peter Dingley Gallery, 16 Moat Street, Stratford upon Avon; Mon to Sat 9.30 to 1.30 and 2.30 to 5.30, Thurs 9.30 to 1.30 (until August 13).

Reading Guild of Artists' annual exhibition: Reading Museum and Art Gallery, Blagrove Street, Reading, Mon to Fri 10 to 5.30, Sat 10 to 5 (until June 4).

Seventh annual exhibition of work by local artists: Russell-Cotes Art Gallery and Museum, East Cliff, Bournemouth, Mon to Sat 10.30 to 5.30 (until June 18).

Music

Concert by the City of Birmingham Choir with the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, Town Hall, Birmingham, 7.30.

Newbury Spring Festival: Concert by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, St Nicholas' Parish Church, Newbury, Berkshire, 7.30; recital by The Renaissance Lute Virtuosi, with Christopher Wilson at the Oval Room, Sandford Priory, Newbury, 11.30 am.

Concert by the Cathedral Cantata Choir and Manchester Mozart Orchestra, Manchester Cathedral, 7.30.

Recital by the Colston's Choral Society, Colston's School, Stapleton, Bristol, 7.30.

Concert by Chester Bach Singers and Orchestra, Chester Cathedral, 7.30.

Concert by the Ovestry Sinfonia with Ralph Holmes (violin), Ovestry Leisure Centre, Shropshire, 7.30.

Concert by Salford Choral Society, Free Trade Hall, Manchester, 7.30.

Concert by the Eye Bach Choir and Chamber Orchestra, Eye Parish Church, Eye, Suffolk, 7.30.

Concert by Saffron Walden Choral Society, Parish Church, Saffron Walden, 7.30.

Madrigals by Cantores, St Mary's Church, Felmersham, Bedford, 7.30.

Information supplied by the A.A.

Tomorrow

Royal engagements

Princess Margaret, as President of the Girl Guides Association, will open the Leicestershire County Headquarters in Regent Road, Leicester, at 3.30.

The Duke of Gloucester will leave Gatwick Airport at 11 for a six day visit to Korea, returning May 21.

New exhibitions

Sailing Ancient Seas: sculptures and prints by Keir Smith; Rozelle House, Rozelle Park, Ave: Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until June 12).

Paintings by Kenny Campbell: MacLaurin Art Gallery, Rozelle Park, Ave: Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until June 3).

Music

Concert by St Peter's Singers and Chamber Orchestra, Leeds Parish Church, 8.15.

Music for a summer's evening, Buryton Parish Church, Cambridge, 7.30.

### National Day

Paraguay today celebrates the anniversary of its independence from Spain in 1811. A landlocked country surrounded by Brazil, Bolivia and Argentina, it is the size of California and has a population of just over three million.

For the first 60 years of its independence it was governed by three dictators and during a devastating war against Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay between 1865 to 1870, its population was reduced from about 600,000 to 232,000. From 1912 there was a twenty year period of comparative economic and political stability but this was followed by a three-year war with Bolivia.

After a series of revolutions, General Alfredo Stroessner was brought to power by a military coup in 1954 and confirmed in office by an election. He ruled under state of siege until 1965. In 1967 the constitution was revised to permit the President to be re-elected and he is still in office.

The population is of mixed Spanish and Guaraní Indian stock, with half speaking solely Guaraní and 4 per cent solely Spanish. The remainder are bilingual.

### Roads

Wales and West: A55: Temporary traffic lights at Penmaen Head, Old Colwyn, Clwyd; delays. A48: Temporary one-way system in High Street, Llandudno, Gwynedd. A55: Numerous restrictions from junction 26 (Tamworth) to 27 (Tiverton).

Midlands: M54: Lane closures on both carriageways of Telford by-pass, junction 41; southbound. Roadworks: delays at Bridgford, Gyratory, Stratford, on Avon, Warwickshire.

North: A6: Temporary traffic lights at Preston Road, Whittle le Woods, Lancashire; delays at peak times. A1: Resurfacing works of south-bound carriageway both sides of Boroughbridge, North Yorkshire. M6: Southbound carriageway closed between junction 41 (south of Penrith) to junction 42 (south of Carlisle). Cumbria: all traffic sharing northbound carriageway.

South: A25: Great Western Road, Glasgow, closed to eastbound traffic for sewer repairs. A90: Carriageway closed on Forth Road Bridge; Traffic sharing same carriageway. M8: Eastbound carriageway closed tomorrow between Charlie Cross and Townhead (junction 15), Glasgow.

Information supplied by the A.A.

### The pound

	Bank	Bank
	Buys	Sells
Australia \$	1.85	1.76
Austria Sch	28.49	26.60
Belgium Fr	70.75	75.75
Canada \$	1.58	1.50
Denmark Kr	16.25	15.90
France F	8.52	8.42
Germany DM	11.96	11.36
Greece Dr	3.98	3.78
Hongkong \$	133.59	125.50
Ireland Pt	1.14	10.56
Italy Lira	1.26	129
Japan Yen	2395.00	2245.00
Netherlands Gld	362.00	363.00
Norway Kr	4.48	4.26
Portugal Esc	169.00	148.00
Spain Pta	1.97	1.83
Sweden Kr	214.50	204.50
Switzerland Fr	1.27	1.15
USA \$	3.52	3.40
Yugoslavia Dnr	130.00	123.00

Rate for small denomination bank notes only.

London: The FT Index closed up 3.1 at 671.7.

### In the garden

After a wet spring we are more likely to have a "disease summer" than a "pest summer". One must make an exception for slugs and snails, which revel in wet conditions and one should wage active war against them now.

Apple scab and mildew on roses and other plants may be expected to be bad this year. A spraying with a fungicide on apple trees now and once a fortnight for the next two or three months would be a wise precaution. Watch roses, especially climbers, for mildew and spray with a fungicide at the first sign.

Thin and weed seedlings of vegetables and hardy annuals as soon as they are large enough to handle. If the ground is dry (it must stop raining some time) water the seedlings to settle them back into the soil.

Give all house plants and pot plants in the greenhouse a feed with a soluble fertilizer and repeat it every two weeks or so.

### Gardens open

TODAY  
North Yorkshire: Thorpe Perrow, Bedale; many rare and unusual trees; 9.30 to 5.

TOMORROW  
Devon: Skerratt Farm, Dean Prior, 3m SW of Buckfastleigh, off A38, half mile W of Buckfastleigh; 2 acres, woodland area with flowering shrubs, stream, formal garden, alpine; plants for sale; 2 to 5.30; also open tomorrow.

TORRIS  
Cornwall: Luncarty, Bodmin on old A30, 2m E of Bodmin; 4 acres, flowering shrubs; 2 to 5.

Gloucestershire: Yew Tree Cottage, Ampney St Mary, off A417 at E end of Ampney St Peter; alpine and other interesting plants; plants for sale; 2 to 6, also every Wednesday, 10 to 6.

Hampshire: Little Langlois, Steep, near Petersfield; 5 acres, spring bulbs, flowering trees and shrubs, rock, wild and kitchen gardens; plants for sale; 2 to 6.

Isle of Wight: Park Meade, Cowell Lane, Freshwater; trees, shrubs, ponds; plants for sale; 2.30 to 5.30; also open every Tuesday in May and June.

North Yorkshire: Kewick Hall, Kewick, near Thirsk; large garden, trees and shrubs, greenhouses, kitchen garden; 2 to 6.

Shropshire: The Magnolias, Merrington, Bomere Heath, near Shrewsbury; one and a half acres, shrubs, greenhouses, kitchen garden; 2 to 6.

Somerset: Court House, East Quantoxhead, 12m W of Bridgwater, off A39; 3 acres, shrubs, herbaceous; 2 to 6. The Gables, Sicker-sub-Hampton, 6m W of Yeovil, off A303 W of Ilchester; one and a half acres; vine garden; plants for sale, if available; 2 to 7.

Anniversaries

TODAY: Births: Thomas Gainsborough, baptised, Sudbury, Suffolk, 1727; Robert Owen, Newtown, Powys, 1771; Deaths: Mary Seacole, West Indian nurse in the Crimean War, Paddington, London, 1881; August Strindberg, Stockholm, 1912; The State of Israel was established, 1948; Independence Day (and May 15) in Paraguay, 1958.

TOMORROW: Births: Pierre Curie, Paris, 1859; Edwin Muir, poet and critic, Deerness, Orkney, 1887; Deaths: Emily Dickinson, poet, Amherst, Massachusetts, 1866; W. J. Locke, novelist (The Beloved Vagabond), Cannes, 1930.

### Weather

A depression over NW Scotland will move slowly N.

6am to midnight

London, East Angles, Midlands, E. NE, Central, N. England, Scotland, Edinburgh and Dundee: Sunny periods at first, scattered showers, heavy and thunder in places, becoming isolated during evening; wind S, moderate; max temp 18C (65F).

West, Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man: Sunny intervals, showers, soon spreading from west, heavy and thundery in places, prolonged at times, wind SW, moderate or fresh, max temp 16C (61F).

Abertawe, SW, NE, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Central, Highlands, Moray Firth, Angus, Perth, Shetland: Sunny, showers, heavy and thundery in places, prolonged at times, wind variable, light to mod, max temp 12 to 14C (54 to 57F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Monday: Sunny intervals and showers, thundery and prolonged at times, becoming cooler.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind S, fresh; sea moderate. Strait of Dover: Wind S, fresh or strong; sea moderate.

English Channel: E, S, St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind S, moderate or fresh; sea moderate.

Lighting-up time

TODAY  
London 5.14 pm to 4.40 am  
Bristol 5.23 pm to 4.50 am  
Edinburgh 5.45 pm to 4.31 am  
Glasgow 5.50 pm to 4.40 am  
Preston 5.30 pm to 5.07 am

TOMORROW

London 5.15 pm to 4.30 am  
Bristol 5.24 pm to 4.51 am  
Edinburgh 5.46 pm to 4.32 am  
Glasgow 5.51 pm to 4.41 am  
Preston 5.31 pm to 5.08 am

Around Britain

	Sun	Rain	Max	Min
St Andrews	5.4	10.5	15.5	8.5
Scarborough	5.5	10.5	15.5	8.5
Blackpool	5.5	10.5	15.5	8.5
Doncaster	5.5	10.5	15.5	8.5
Leeds	5.5	10.5	15.5	8.5
Lowestoft	10.5	11.5	15.5	8.5
Clacton	11.5	12.5	15.5	8.5
Harwich	12.5	13.5	15.5	8.5
Southend	13.5	14.5	15.5	8.5
Worthing	14.5	15.5	15.5	8.5
Bournemouth	15.5	16.5	15.5	8.5
Southampton	16.5	17.5	15.5	8.5
Exeter	17.5	18.5	15.5	8.5
Cardiff	18.5	19.5	15.5	8.5
Belfast	19.5	20.5	15.5	8.5
London	20.5	21.5	15.5	8.5
Edinburgh	21.5	22.5	15.5	8.5
Glasgow	22.5	23.5	15.5	8.5
Preston	23.5	24.5	15.5	8.5
Manchester	24.5	25.5	15.5	8.5
Nottingham	25.5	26.5	15.5	8.5
Sheffield	26.5	27.5	15.5	8.5
Leicester	27.5	28.5	15.5	8.5
Coventry	28.5	29.5	15.5	8.5
Birmingham	29.5	30.5	15.5	8.5
Cardiff	30.5	31.5	15.5	8.5
Belfast	31.5	32.5	15.5	8.5
London	32.5	33.5	15.5	8.5
Edinburgh	33.5	34.5	15.5	8.5
Glasgow	34.5	35.5	15.5	8.5
Preston	35.5	36.5	15.5	8.5
Manchester	36.5	37.5	15.5	8.5
Nottingham	37.5	38.5	1	